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Advance in French Unity; House Bars Salary Limit; Increase in Milk Prices

The World's Day—March 13, 1943

Washington: House Vote Rejects Salary Limit

Salary limitation to $25,000 after taxes, as ordered by President Roosevelt, has been voted overruled by a heavy majority of the House. The Disney bill was passed, 268 to 124, to raise the statutory debt limit from $125,000,000,000 to $210,000,000,000, with a rider to preserve prewar salaries as of Dec. 7, 1941. [Financial Page.]

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has arrived in the United States for consultations with President Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, and other American leaders on war and postwar problems.

Puerto Rico's political as well as economic conditions would be subjected to continuing investigation under a proposal being pressed by Representative Bell (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Insular Committee. [Page 3.]

The Senate War Investigating Committee, members disclosed, has quietly brought pressure to bear upon Army, Navy and War Production Board officials to speed up delivery of planes at plants said to have unsatisfactory production records.

Roads for access to mines, quarries, and forests are scheduled for construction this year to a total of 2,850 miles, the Public Roads Administration reported. The cost is $9,000,000.

Subparity corn prices have come into effect under an order of the OPA. Farm leaders expressed surprise, as they had expected a parity corn ceiling.

College coeds in their Senior year will be accepted as officer candidates for the Waves and Spars, but will be called to active service only after graduation, the Navy announces.

A postwar planning committee of the Senate itself has been approved, to be composed of six Democrats and four Republicans. The Senate denied requests of funds for the National Resources Planning Board.

Florida's barge canal received additional support from Representative Mansfield (D) of Texas, who urged a House Appropriations subcommittee to approve a $44,000,000 outlay to complete the inland waterway.

France: Moves for French Accord Promising

General de Gaulle, declaring that "time is short and France is waiting," broadcast an appeal for immediate unity among all Frenchmen.

Gen. August Noguès, Resident General of Morocco, in an interview forecast for France a government fashioned along lines of the United States. [Page 1.]

The French National Committee in London issued a statement declaring that Germany's new measures to obtain labor from France were "fresh violations of the international convention" signed by Germany and urging the people of France to continue their resistance. The Vichy Government was reported by the Geneva Tribune to have sent 800 police guards in armored cars into the Haute Savoie region of the Alps in an effort to subdue well-armed guerrillas whose ranks were swelled by French youths seeking to escape compulsory labor in Germany.

Elmer Davis, U. S. Director of War Information, said in a broadcast that there is "steady improvement" in the political situation in North Africa.

Bay State: Increase in Milk Price on March 16

Massachusetts consumers will pay one half to one cent more per quart for their milk next Tuesday, following a half-cent rise to farmers on Monday, the State Milk Control Board announced. [Page 5.]

Resignation of Louis G. Balsam as regional OPA rationing officer in New England, scheduled to go into effect on March 31, has been in the hands of his superiors for several weeks.

The New England shoe states—Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire—produced 12,500,514 pairs during January, a drop of 13 per cent compared with the corresponding month a year ago, the New England Shoe and Leather Association reported. Massachusetts led all states in the nation during the month, with 6,778,499 pairs, followed by New York with 6,676,806, that state being the only one of nine leading shoe-producing states to register a gain.

National: Wisconsin House Backs Time Change

Shift of Wisconsin from Central War Time to Mountain War Time has been approved by the Assembly. The bill now goes to the State Senate.

Europe: Report Given on Oil Sent to Spain

Petroleum shipments to Spain from the United States in the last two years totaled 1,942,000 barrels, according to information from the State Department which has been given to Congress. The shipments were made with the understanding that the oil would not leave Spanish territory.

Half of the Jews in Holland have been placed in labor camps, according to German reports quoting Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Commissioner. He said the remainder are being removed from the service of the state and from economic life, adding that Jews had already been eliminated from "cultural" work.

The Belgian Government in exile is warning the population of Belgium by radio against acquiring private property where ownership has been affected by acts of the German occupation authorities. Belgian Justice Minister Delfosse declared in a broadcast that when the occupation ends, the rightful owners, whether they be Jews or others, would resume title to their own property.

Premier Mussolini urged "all material and moral energy" of the Italian people be put to the task of winning the war in an address to the Directorate of the Fascist Party.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:17 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:29 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:18 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:28 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:20 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:26 a. m.

President Says Good Neighbor Ideals to Stay

Inter-American Institute in Boston told continental policy is 'blueprint for the future.'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt today gave assurances in a message to the New England Institute of Inter-American Affairs, opening a three-day session at Boston University, that "the continental ideal of the Good Neighbor Policy—justice, freedom, liberty and opportunity"—has come to stay.

His hope and conviction is that this ideal "will be adopted by all nations and all peoples in every corner of the globe."

To Latin-American leaders in Boston for the Institute, and through them to their countrymen who wonder—with some anxiety—whether the present phase of United States friendliness can last, he offered his own affirmative conviction.

"The Good Neighbor Policy has been tested in peace and in war," he wrote to Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, in his message to the Institute. "It has survived those tests. In a world at war, it is a blueprint for the future."

Transcends Parties

Aiming a discriminating arrow squarely at the bull's-eye of Latin American doubt—the fear that some political change inside the United States might reverse or weaken this country's policy of collaboration with Latin America—Mr. Roosevelt said of the Good Neighbor Policy:

"It is nonpartisan, transcending parties and administrations, national boundaries and oceans. The determination of the Americas to keep the hemisphere secure against aggression is proof that free and independent countries can work together for a common cause: to protect the liberty, dignity and well-being of their peoples. The Western Hemisphere marches in the front lines of freedom."

Widening the horizon of free ideals to embrace the whole earth, Mr. Roosevelt said he foresees "the day not distant when the pattern of international relations as demonstrated by the good neighbors of the Western Hemisphere will be a practical guide for relations among nations everywhere."

Spiritual Values

Dr. Marsh, in his opening message to the Institute delegates, who thronged into the Auditorium of the Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue, dwelt on the power of spiritual ideals, as set forth in the Bible, to harmonize human relationships. He referred directly to the experience of Balaam, "a man who was besought to curse a foreign people [the Children of Israel] who were represented to him as his country's enemy."

"He repeatedly went forth with the intention of cursing them," Dr. Marsh said, "but every time he saw them, his cursing was turned to blessing. Reminiscent of this ancient episode is the whimsical fancy of Charles Lamb that he could not hate anybody whom he knew.

"It is my fond hope that this Institute may help New England to see and to know our neighbors of this hemisphere, and that it may likewise enable them to see and know us better than would have been possible without this Institute; then we shall live in charity with one another, and any disposition to cursing shall be transmuted into one of blessing."

Latin Atmosphere

On the first of its three days dedicated to mutual acquaintance and understanding in the Americas, the Institute brought to Boston the rhythms and accents of Latin America in ringing tones of youth

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Eden-Roosevelt Confer at White House; Rommel Fails to Break Ring of Steel; Allied Airmen Raise Tempo of Attack

Eisenhower says Axis "will be driven back to sea"—RAF bombs Essen severely.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Although no new tactical developments are reported today from Tunisia, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in an order of the day, disclosed that his forces had beaten the enemy's attempt to break out of encirclement.

There was a ringing note of confidence in the order of the day of the United Nations commander, declaring that Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps would be pushed "back to the sea and to destruction."

General Eisenhower's order of the day actually was issued March 9, but was not released for publication until today. As it was made public, German armored units in Southern Tunisia were withdrawing from Ksar Rhilane, 40 miles south of the Mareth Line.

In Northern Tunisia, three assaults by Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's armies have failed to budge the Allied line. All of which represents ground-holding by the Tunisian forces, but not offensive victories. Only in the air has the United Nations established as yet a clear-cut edge over Rommel's Afrika Korps.

Meanwhile, the Allied air arm is keeping up a terrific pace with no signs of weakening. The Royal Air Force unleashed another major thrust at the Ruhr armament district in Essen last night. The fact that 23 bombers were lost in the assault adds meaning to cautious British description of the raid as "very heavy."

Essen now bears the dubious title of Germany's second "most-blitzed city." Cologne still holds the number one title.

The Essen "swing shift" followed an American daylight bombing of Rouen, France, with the swift Mosquito planes of the RAF peppering the armament works near Liége, Belgium.

Reprisal raids on England penetrated only to the northeast coast. Enemy bombs caused some damage, with several persons injured and killed.

Growing strength of the United Nations' air arm was evident on many fronts. In the Aleutians, bombs were dropped on Kiska to damage Japanese installations. In North Africa, the RAF delivered a blow at the port and rail center of Palermo, on the island of Sicily. In India, British Blenheims bombed a key station on the Japanese-held Shwebo-Katha railroad in Burma. In the South Pacific, airmen scored a bullseye on a

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

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Sumner Welles
Acting Secretary of State

Anthony Eden
British Foreign Secretary

Foreign Secretary flies from London to lay plans for Allied unity after war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary who has flown to Washington at the invitation of the United States Government, today began a series of conferences with President Roosevelt and other leaders designed to bring into early being the first functioning organization of the United Nations.

Mr. Eden is here to start laying the foundation for agreement among the Allies on the most vital postwar political issues and the discussions which got under way this morning may properly be seen as the diplomatic counterpart of the Roosevelt-Churchill military conference at Casablanca.

The scope of the conversations was frankly stated in the succinct White House announcement which was issued shortly after 7 o'clock last night on Mr. Eden's arrival. It read:

Official Statement

"Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Washington on the invitation of the United States Government.

"The purpose of his visit is to undertake a general exchange of views with the United States Government on all aspects of the war situation, and to discuss the most effective method of preparing for meetings between the Governments of all United Nations to consider questions arising out of the war.

"Mr. Eden will also wish to see at first hand something of the great war effort of the United States."

The official declaration that Mr. Eden is in Washington "to consider questions arising out of the war" underlines that there is virtually no limitation to the range of problems which will come under review and that they will embrace the outstanding issues which must be resolved between the principal United Nations before any solid postwar peace machinery can be established.

Tentative Agenda

It is possible, of course, to indicate an all-inclusive agenda of matters which the British Foreign Secretary, President Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles and others will canvass but such a suggested agenda would include many subjects which will be more touched upon than agreed upon. However, the following may be put down as the immediate, practicable questions which will occupy the foremost part of the discussions:

1. Detailed preparations for the United Nations economic conference in connection with which exchanges are already being carried on between all the Allied Governments. First announcement of this conference, which it is hoped can be held in the United States this spring, was made by Mr. Welles in an address recently at Toronto.

2. A frank and realistic examination of how Great Britain and the United States can establish and secure cordial, co-operative and trustworthy relations with Russia.

It is recognized that no question which will be discussed while Mr. Eden is in the United States will be more important than that of American-British-Soviet postwar collaboration.

Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff will undoubtedly be an early participant in these conversations and there is no doubt but that Mr. Eden and America's diplomatic official are at one in holding that without secure co-operation with the Soviet Union, any solid system of collective security is unattainable.

Allied Relief Council

3. Immediate establishment of an inter-Allied relief council, agreement on all details of which has now been almost entirely reached. This will mean that current aid to war-stricken countries will be both developed and distributed through a new international organization.

4. Negotiations to find ways of handling the European refugee problems more generously and more efficiently.

5. Agreement upon "the most effective methods" of carrying forward continuing collaboration among the United Nations affecting both current and postwar political and economic issues.

From all of these discussions the foremost purpose and the largest result which Mr. Eden and the American authorities have in view is the creation of the framework—on which more can be continu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Noguès' French Plan: U. S. Type Republic

The complicated political situation in North Africa has been beset by varying interpretations of the views of the chief actors. When United Nations troops landed, they encountered stubborn resistance from the troops of Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General of Morocco. Today, as he co-operates with the Allies, the story is recounted that the armed resistance was in fulfillment of orders that conflicted with Gentral Noguès personal desires.

The General's views have often been interpreted as very far to the right. Today, in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor, he expresses a markedly different point of view.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 13. Passed by Censor—"The government which I envisage for Metropolitan France after the war is modeled as far as possible on that of the United States—a republic as before the German occupation but strengthened in its framework to give greater stability and avoid overfrequent changes of administration which weaken the national fabric in every respect."

Thus Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General of Morocco, the most experienced soldier-administrator on the troubled North African scene, outlined to me his concept of the basic governmental problem of France.

Opposes Monarchy

We talked together in the study of the villa occupied by Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of French land forces. General Juin was away at Army Headquarters further forward and General Noguès was making a brief stay in Algiers for a conference of the French African War Council that has taken the place of the dissolved French Imperial Council.

General Noguès is regarded as one of the most influential of the four "five-star" Generals in French Africa where it is asserted that 70 per cent of the high-ranking French officers are in favor of restoration of the monarchy in France and the placing on the throne of the Comte de Paris. So I asked General Noguès outright if this was his desire and intention.

"Such a thing is out of the question," he replied. "The French people wouldn't stand for it."

Doubts Communist 'Menace'

"We French military commanders are constantly accused of being Fascists. But Fascism is entirely alien to the French character. France could never be a Fascist state. France is essentially a country of divided political opinions and political controversy. It is good that it should remain so, provided sufficient stability can be given its government to insure that there is no lack of preparedness for eventualities such as there was when the outbreak this war found us so badly lacking in equipment and training necessary for, looking after ourselves. None other than a

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

London Hails Eden Visit As Step Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Washington is regarded here as a big step toward establishment of close Anglo-American political co-operation for the postwar period.

Although officially the "postwar" label has been left off the diplomatic luggage which Mr. Eden and his assistants took with them to the United States, in fact it is admitted here that discussions he is to have during the next few weeks in Washington will deal mainly with various plans that are already beginning to assume importance as the reconstruction period approaches.

Within the general framework of Anglo-American relations there are a number of specific matters which Mr. Eden is expected to discuss. In fact it may be said that while liaison between London and Washington on strictly Anglo-American affairs has been functioning fairly well, co-operation on broader related problems affecting other countries has been faulty.

Relations With Russia

One of these problems is relations between the two English-speaking democracies and Russia. Mr. Eden intends to see Russian

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Hitler Mortgages Reserves To Check Donets Basin Tide

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 25 or more fresh divisions which the German High Command has thrown into the Southern Russian Front have stemmed the Russian advance and regained much of the Donets basin for Hitler, but they have made a big difference to Hitler's military reserves and justify today the following observations about the German situation and the future:

In all probability Hitler is being forced to consume fresh troops he was saving for a spring offensive in Russia in the present southern offensive.

While the German recovery of much of the Donets Basin and the present threat to Kharkov is unfortunate in the extreme and robs the Red Army of a rich prize almost within its grasp, it nevertheless still partakes of the character of a tactical offensive for the purpose of maintaining a strategic defense. It does not yet directly threaten serious danger to Russia.

The imminence of the spring thaw and its resulting deep mud makes it unlikely that the present German move can go far beyond the present line.

Reserves Employed

The necessity under which Hitler was laboring of retrieving his Southern Russian flank from collapse has forced him to spend forces now which were probably intended for a spring offensive. This reduces the prospective power of any offensive he may mount within the next six months.

Hitler's decision to use his reserves for this purpose would seem to indicate that he still regards his eastern front as his most important or at least his most dangerous front. It may still conceivably be possible for him to mount an offensive in the West this spring. But if he does it would seem probable that it will be an offensive involving less force than possible had he chosen to go entirely on the defensive in the East.

There is no satisfactory reason yet apparent to believe that he has withdrawn divisions from the Western Front for the Russian counterattack. What he apparently did was to thin out his reserves throughout all of Eastern Europe and pour them into the front line.

Present German Line-up

According to the best available estimates the German order of battle at this moment is roughly as follows:

On the Russian Front, 200 divisions.

Denmark (2), Norway (9) and Finland (7), 18 divisions.

Poland, 9 divisions.

Germany proper [central and last reserves], 40 divisions.

Balkans, 12 divisions.

Italy, 5 divisions.

North Africa, 6 divisions.

France and the Low Countries, 35 divisions.

These figures may be a bit high. The total of 325 divisions which they represent credits the German Army with the maximum it can have at this moment and it may perhaps be lower—around 300. But the general picture is accurate in that it shows the major German concentration still in the East and as yet no indication of a major diversion of German land strength from the Eastern to the Western Fronts.

The disposition of German air

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Prices and Your Purse: 'Point Change' on Meats

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 13

Ration reminders:

March 16—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 becomes valid for a five-pound sack to last through the end of May.

March 21—"A" gasoline coupons, No. 4 expire.

March 22—Stamp 26 becomes good for one pound of coffee to last until April 25.

Difference in Stamps

Here is how forthcoming meat and fats rationing will be different from canned goods.

You will not be asked to declare stocks on hand.

Your butcher can give you "change" in one-point ration stamps when you find it impossible to give the exact amount of stamps.

Points Adjusted

How ration points will be adjusted from time to time, depending on demand and supply, is illustrated in this week's reduction in point values of prunes and raisins.

Prunes and raisins were dropped from 20 to 12 points; dry beans, peas, and lentils were reduced from 8 to 4 points per pound.

Shark Steaks

Through the efforts of W. C. Eardley, Seattle, Wash., fish dealer, tasty shark steaks are now coming into the market. Prices have already jumped from 4½ cents to eight cents a pound because of their popularity.

Need a Tire?

Any car owner may now get tires as follows:

Camelback for recapping any tire that is recappable.

Some type of replacement tire if present tires are not recappable. The grade of tire for which a car is eligible depends upon the gas mileage allowed the particular vehicle.

Cosmetic Hose

There will be plenty of cosmetic stockings again this summer to stretch the hosiery supply.

Undeclared Cans

Despite all the hullabaloo about the injustice of letting housewives hoard away canned goods before rationing began, OPA reveals that the number of cans declared to be on hand would only take care of the canned food needs for the whole country for one month.

OPA will not attempt to smoke out undeclared cans without congressional insistence.

Hosiery Tips

On April 15 the new dollars-and-cents ceilings on hosiery, reducing prices an average of 15 per cent, become effective.

Top price for rayon stockings under the order will be $1.05 for the same quality for which some stores are now charging $1.35.

The order also does a good job of conserving rayon through drastic reduction in the number of hosiery models and insuring that only models giving a fair return will be made.

Beer Takes Back Seat

A tight refrigerator car situation, threatening supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities will be partially overcome by an order just issued by the Office of Defense Transportation barring beer shipments in such cars.

Only exceptions are beer for the military forces (about 15 per cent of total output) and shipments for a distance of over 200 miles in cars which would otherwise be running empty on the return trip.

Table potatoes from Maine, seed potatoes from the Dakotas and apples from Washington State have been held back by the refrigerator car shortage.

Government Mistake

Repeal of the ban on sliced bread this week is an admission of a Government mistake.

The order not only did not save bread, but occasioned a grand rush for cutlery. Some paraffin is saved in thinner wrappings, which will continue to be used.

Ghost Story

OPA's rent control division—has a ghost on its hands. Because an upstate New York house was haunted, it was rented at a low figure. Now the ghost has apparently disappeared and the landlord wants more money. What to do, he is asking OPA.

Women's Activities: Italo-American Aid

Every weekday from 1 to 4 o'clock Italo-American women from Greater Boston gather at the Sons of Italy headquarters on Hanover Street to knit and sew for the Red Cross and for their own men who are in the armed forces. The large room used by the Sons of Italy Red Cross Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is a busy place.

More than 500 garments, most of them colorful dresses destined for destitute women overseas, have been completed since the Committee began meeting daily three months ago, according to Mrs. Joseph Bonfiglio of Belmont, Chairman. The Committee is also sending more than 1,000 surgical dressings a week to the Red Cross, and its members have knit more than 100 sweaters for Sons of Italy men in the service as well as a large quota for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Bonfiglio, who is a Grand Trustee of the Lodge, cannot say enough for the enthusiasm and willingness of the women. Between 10 and 15 come each day, and more are offering their services each week, she reports. "They love the work," she said. "It makes them feel they are doing something to help win the war."

They're Fast Workers

Many take sewing home. "And bring it back the next day," laughed Mrs. Bonfiglio. "You'd be surprised how fast they work."

She told of one mother asking her if the Committee could knit a sweater right away for her son, a big boy who couldn't seem to find one large enough. As she was working all day she didn't have time to make it herself. A member volunteered to make it and brought the completed garment back on the third day, to the great joy and great astonishment of the mother.

The Committee has had many letters of gratitude from the boys, both for the sweaters and for the boxes of miscellaneous useful articles which the Committee packs and sends. Private Anthony P. Dovidio, for instance, wrote: "Received the package that was sent to me and wish to thank you and all of my brothers and sisters of the Sons of Italy in America for the kindness shown me. I assure you that I will do my very best to bring victory to the best democracy in the world, America."

Another Appreciative Letter

The women are particularly proud of another letter, this one from Ceasar J. Tarallo, Yeoman Third Class, United States C. G. R.: "I have received your wonderful gift and I'm sure it will come in handy in this cold weather on land and on sea. Although I have been issued one of these sweaters from the service, it doesn't begin to compare with the one I received from you. It sure makes one feel as though he hasn't been forgotten."

Serving with Mrs. Bonfiglio as officers of the Red Cross Committee of the Women's Auxiliary to the Sons of Italy are: Mrs. Assunta Caroselli, Mrs. Phyllis Buonomo, Mrs. Anita Cerckione, Miss Josephine LoCore, Secretary, and Judge Augustus Loschi. The latter's function is chiefly advisory, and his assistance is greatly appreciated, according to Mrs. Bonfiglio.

By a Staff Photographer

Sons of Italy Auxiliary Helps

Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Sons of Italy Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, folding garments made by the Auxiliary's Red Cross Committee. Left to right—Mrs. Concetta Tarulla of Medford, Mrs. Anna Spadaro of Everett, and Mrs. Joseph Bonfiglio of Belmont. Mrs. Bonfiglio is Grand Trustee of the Lodge and Chairman of the Committee.

15 Bay State Men Listed as Missing

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 343 United States Army officers and enlisted men missing in action, including 15 Massachusetts men.

Those listed were casualties in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, North American, and South Pacific areas, and missing at sea in the North Atlantic.

Missing, European Area

Breed, Capt. William H.—Mrs. Annie B. Breed mother, Stockbridge.
Halpin, Sergeant Michael J.—Mrs. Margaret W. Halpin, mother, Lenox.

Missing, North Africa

Dietes, Corporal David F.—Mrs. David A. Johnson (relationship unlisted), Melrose.

Missing, North Atlantic

Appleton, Private Wilfred E.—Mrs. Margaret Appleton, mother, Scituate Center.
Chechile, Private Michael—Mrs. Josephine Chechile, mother, Springfield.
Bye, Private Anthony E.—Mrs. Esther Bye, mother, Quincy.
Danjou, Private Emile L.—Mrs. Antoinette Bonenfant, sister, Marlboro.
Dupray, Private First Class Hubert F.—Mrs. A. H. Dupray, mother, Shirley.
Ethier, Private Leo R.—Mrs. Emma Ethier, mother, North Adams.
Kalman, Private Israel L.—Mrs. Fannie Kalman, mother, Brockton.
Kosub, Private John A.—Mrs. Sophia Kosub, mother, Webster.
Malinowski, Private Edwin—Mrs. Sally Malinowski, wife, Northampton.
McManus, Private First Class, Charles A., Jr.—Charles McManus, father, Medford.
Nix, Private William E.—Mrs. Annabelle Nix, mother, Quincy.
Ryan, Private James M.—Mrs. Grace Ryan, mother, Lawrence.

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How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 12
2,000 gallons	1,557½
1,500 gallons	1,168¼
1,000 gallons	778 5-8
500 gallons	389 5-12

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts—Mrs. William Prescott Rogers will give an illustrated talk on "Gardens," at home of Mrs. Parker Converse, 422 Beacon Street, 3 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Press Day with Mrs. Perley L. Barton in charge. Speakers will include editors from several Greater Boston papers, Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, President, will preside; Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, Hospitality Chairman, will have charge of dessert refreshments at 1:15 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Representatives from all town's garden clubs invited to attend meeting at Ionic Club, 2 p. m. Harold Mostrom of Essex Agricultural School will speak on "Victory Gardens" and Enid Louise Fairbairn on "Gardening Gracefully with Grandmother." Conservation Committee, Mrs. Horace Sexton, Chairman, is in charge of program. Refreshments at 1:30, Mrs. Harold F. Forsyth and Mrs. Raymond P. Miller, hostesses.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Reading—Birthday dinner in Enterprise Hall. Speaker: Capt. George Harrington, Engineering Officer of Wing 14. Miss Elena Aglio, soprano, will sing; there will be selections by a musical trio. Miss Nancy Bliss is program chairman.

Council of Jewish Women—Dr. Pennington Hall will lead symposium on "America's Role in War and Peace," with Mrs. Beryl D. Cohon, Mrs. Leonard Mordecai, and Mrs. David M. Small asking questions. Mrs. Joseph Purcell, Chairman International Relations Committee, will be hostess. Mrs. Charles Wyzanski will present paper on "Maimonides, His Life and Philosophy." Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, Brookline, 2 p. m.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Miss Ruth Hanmer, speaker, "Flora of the Pacific Islands." Exhibit of corsages in charge of Mrs. Frank Bauer and Mrs. Karl Shaalman will be judged by Mrs. Edgar Power and her committee. At home of Mrs. John N. Morrison, 69 Summit Avenue, 11 a. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Russell Curry will give lecture-demonstration entitled "There's Rhythm in Your Bones," Daughters of members invited. Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson will preside. Social hour under direction of Mrs. Douglas M. Gray and Mrs. Richard W. Janney. Paintings by Philip Bourne on display. Neighborhood Clubhouse, 2 p. m.; dessert, 1:30.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Fashion show under direction of Mrs. Harold Jacques at 11:15 a. m. "A Victory Snack" will be served by Mrs. S. Hardy Mitchell at 12:30. Bridge at 2 p. m. in charge of Mrs. Madeline MacPherson. Mrs. Alexander Keverkian and the American Home Committee will have an Apron Bar. Mrs. Burton L. Chadwick is in charge of reservations.

West Medford Woman's Club—Dramatic readings by Miss Beth Carey, Mrs. Harold J. Bryan, Vice-President, in charge of program.

Milton Woman's Club—Pageant, "United We Sing" by Glee Club, of which Mrs. Robert W. Watts is Chairman. 2:15 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Mrs. Gordon G. Howie, in charge of Guest Day program, will introduce Gertrude Beattys, who will present character sketch of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson, President, will conduct business meeting; Mrs. Lester Phelps, hostess, Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Book reviews by Mrs. Marian Rudkin, Mrs. Harland Burke, soloist; Mrs. Charles L. Rose, hostess at tea. South Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Members' luncheon, Perkins Hall, 1 p. m. Miss Lydia Dan, speaker, "The Significance of China in the United Nations."

Roslindale Woman's Club—Illustrated lecture by Lawrence Fletcher on "Preserving Beautiful and Historic Places from Cape Cod to the Berkshires." Mrs. Arthur J. Maynard, Chairman of Conservation, in charge of program. Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m.; social hour, 1 p. m. Donations for Penny Sale on March 25 may be left at Braytons Upholstery Shop, 779 South St.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Fourth and last International Dinner at clubhouse, 7:45 p. m. Speaker, Prof. André Morize of Harvard. Mrs. H. C. Barber has charge of reservations.

Women's City Club—Dr. Sarah Wambaugh will speak on "The New Commonwealth and the League of Nations," 4 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Guest Night with program by Alta Lena Nicolson, musician and character impersonator. Refreshments served by Mrs. Volney G. Rowbotham and committee. Universalist Parish Hall, 8 p. m. Clothing for Russian War Relief may be brought to this meeting.

Waban Woman's Club—Second lecture-recital by Stanley Chapple, English conductor. Subject: "The Symphony," illustrated with Beethoven's No. 2 and Sibelius' No. 2. Neighborhood Clubhouse, 10 a. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Mrs. Vincente Lim of the Philippines, speaker, "My Country and the Heroes of Corregidor." Mrs. A. J. Glossa, Chairman. Jeanne Kimball, soprano, will sing, accompanied by Robert Ewing. Legion Hall, 2 p. m.

Charlotte Cushman Club—Celebrity Tea, 4-6 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston—Past Presidents' Day celebrating thirty-sixth anniversary of Club. Mrs. Rupert D. Foster will present Marjorie Shepherd, reader, and Nacy Stover, soloist, accompanied by Carl Lamson. Miss Louise H. Essery, chairman of social hour, will be assisted by Mrs. Henry B. Estabrook and Mrs. W. Arnold Wry. Y. W. C. A., 3 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Cafeteria luncheon followed by bridge at Loring-Greenough House, 1 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club—Dr. Pennington Haile, speaker. Program arranged by Mrs. John C. Hawkins, Chairman of Current Events and International Relations; Mrs. Albert Carter, Hospitality Chairman. At Wampatuck Club.

Boston League of Women Voters—Open meeting sponsored jointly with Civic Affairs Committee of the Boston City Club. Alvin H. Hansen, Special Economic Adviser to the Federal Reserve Board and professor of political economy at the Littauer School, speaker. "Postwar Trade Relations." City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 7:45 p. m.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Mrs. Waldo C. Dodge, speaker, "Alaska: Springboard to the Orient." Mrs. Nels V. Nelson, hostess. 2 p. m.

Braintree Philergians—Books reviewed by members, Mrs. Robert C. Leggett, Chairman. Music by Philergian chorus. Cochato Hall, 7 p. m.

Woman's Club of Newton Highlands—Muriel Cox, speaker, "Clothes Will Still Be Worn." 2 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Guest Night, Mrs. Stewart J. Shaw, chairman.

Professional Women's Club—Reception, 12:30, luncheon, 1 p. m., Hotel Statler Ballroom.

Wednesday

Marblehead Garden Club—Mrs. Guy Newhall of the American Rose Society, speaker, "Roses for the Small Garden." Mrs. Lincoln Daves, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur L. Kelley, hostesses. At British War Relief Society, 25 Front Street, 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Prof. Carl Miller of Brown University, speaker. "Alpine Flowers in the White Mountains." Winchester Public Library Art Gallery, 2 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Junior Group dinner meeting, 49 Commonwealth Avenue, 6 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Vera Micheles Dean, Director of Research of the Foreign Policy Association, speaker. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

Dedham Women's Club—War Relief Committee meeting, Church of the Good Shepherd.

Thursday

Boston Teachers Club—Miss Maeve McMurrough will give "Characterizations." Miss Joanna Z. Connell, President, will speak on work of Boston teachers; Miss Anna M. Cogan, Chairman of program. Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 4:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Mary Schindler, lecturer for Massachusetts State Grange, will speak on "Let's Take a Look at the Pantry Shelf," at 11 a. m. under auspices of the Club's Political Department. Paul W. Dempsey, assistant research professor of horticulture at Massachusetts State College, will speak on "Victory Gardens" at Membership Luncheon, 12:30.

Quota Club of Boston—Miss Iris V. Beals, district traffic manager for United Air Lines, will speak on "Flying" at dinner meeting at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Melrose Woman's Club—Dr. Pennington Haile, speaker; Mrs. Eleanor Washburn, soloist; Mrs. Frank E. Rowe in charge of program. First Congregational Church, 1:30 p. m.

Daughters of Vermont—Mrs. Viola Gordon Munro will present "Scenes From Famous Plays" in costume. Hotel Vendome, 1 o'clock social hour with Mrs. Earl S. Edgerton and Mrs. Charles L. Abbott, hostesses; meeting, 2 p. m.

Arlington Woman's Club—Guest Night. Illustrated lecture by Vincent Palmer on "Threshold of a New World." Varsity Club Quartette; dancing, 8 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—First meeting of Fenway Group at home of Mrs. Philip Bondy, 89 Park Drive, 8 p. m. Miss Emilie Everett, speaker, "What Is the New Isolationism?"

Weavers' Guild—Mrs. Mildred Wentworth of Daniel Webster Birthplace, Franklin, N. H., speaker, "Fabric Weaving." 146 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.

Friday

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Prof. Elmer D. Merrill gives illustrated lecture on the Philippines; Loring-Greenough House, 8 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Three-act play, "Time for Romans," 2 p. m., Parlin Junior High School.

Boston City Federation—Y. W. C. A. 10:30 a. m. Mrs. J. Kirlen, of Regional OPA, speaks on "Rationing"; Forum on "Fundamentals of Fire Fighting," speakers, G. Clark Macomber, "The Building Code"; Percy Bugbee, "Fire"; William R. Greeley, "Public Co-operation"; Dean Walter R. McCormack, "Enforcement"; Ernest Johnson, "Safety." Address at close of forum, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Cantabrigia Club—Col. John B. Atkinson, City Manager, speaks on "Managing Cambridge as a Business"; Maj. Francis C. Crotty, Watertown Arsenal, "Training Women for Mechanical Work." Meeting 2 p. m., clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street.

Kosmos Club of Wakefield—Tea and musicale, 2:30 p. m., Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Helen Bedford, harpist, guest artists.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Musicale, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture on cooking, Alexandrine Toutoux, 10:30 to 12, Perkins Hall.

Woburn Woman's Club—Congregational Church Vestry, 1:30. Miss Dorothea Nicoll, nutritionist, speaks on "Buoyant Health on a Wartime Budget," and Rita M. Pettengill, on "The Needle and I." Music, Albert Hakanson, pianist.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Colored movies of the Northwest, Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis, 8 p. m., Methodist Church Parlors.

Winthrop Woman's Club — Pennington Haile, sponsored by International Relations Committee, Odd Fellows Hall, regular hour.

International Institute—Junior International Night, 190 Beacon Street.

Saturday

New Hampshire Daughters—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m., musicale, Earl Weidner, Jr., violinist, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Earl Weidner, guest artist; also Miss Bertha S. Monroe, monologues in costume.

State Maritime Academy To Graduate 37 Students

Log of the Port of Boston

When 37 sons of Massachusetts graduate from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy at its shore base at Hyannis on March 26, ready to step aboard ship and serve as junior officers in the now vitally important merchant marine, special significance will be attached to the ceremony in that it will mark the completion of 50 years of nautical education by the Commonwealth.

Legislative authority was granted June 11, 1891, for establishment of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, but it was not until April 5, 1893, that the first cadets were enrolled. They were quartered on the U. S. S. Enterprise, a bark-rigged steam vessel of 1375 tons register, measuring 185 feet in length, and having accommodations for 115 cadets, and which was loaned to the State by the Navy.

After a short cruise in Massachusetts Bay, the ship sailed for New York on April 22, participated in a naval review and returned to Boston on May 1, sailing again May 5 for New England seaports, and on July 1, for her first foreign cruise as a State training ship.

In contrast to that condition, the present students are on a cruise today, and scheduled to return to the Hyannis shore base about March 15, when they are to take the Federal examinations for a third mate's or third assistant engineer's "ticket" as the license is called in marine circles. Jobs await every one of them. Diplomas are to be presented at 2:30 p. m. March 26. A new class will fill the places of the graduates on March 29, for their turn at the 16-month intensive training course.

Of the 37 graduates, 20 are in the deck class and 17 in the engineering division. The first graduates of the school were granted diplomas in April of 1895. The school was maintained aboard the Enterprise for 16 years, during which 13 foreign cruises were made and two in home waters. Then the Navy loaned the school the old gunboat Ranger, which served nine years when the Navy changed its name to the Nantucket. The Nantucket is bark-rigged, iron-hulled and measures 177 feet in length.

When the present war broke out the school was co-ordinated with the Federal plan for widespread and intensive training of ships' officers and personnel and the ship renamed the Bay State, while the Nautical School became the Maritime Academy and, for the first time in its existence, quartered in a shore base, while the schoolship was again renamed and kept in active service continuously. About 2,000 young men have graduated from this school in its first 50 years of service.

Fish Catches

New "highs" continue to be established in the price paid to fishermen for their catches, owing to the combination of sharply curtailed receipts of fresh fish, and tremendously increased demand due to the scarcity of meat. Average prices paid fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier during the month of February was 11.55 cents a pound, according to the Boston office of the Market News Service of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service. This figure compares with 10.40 cents in January, and with 7.65 cents in February of last year. The highest price paid during the month of February was 14.37 cents a pound, on Feb. 5.

Port Chairman

Francis J. O'Donnell, a member of the Boston Port Authority, has been named Acting Chairman to fill the post occupied by Richard Parkhurst as Chairman, until he returns to his duties here. Mr. Parkhurst was granted leave of absence to work with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, Andrew F. Lane, General Manager of the Port Authority, has been named Secretary in addition to his other duties.

Seamen Deferred

All active merchant seamen will be granted continual occupational deferment under the Selective Service Law on all coasts as of March 15, Boston shipping men were notified from Washington today.

Announcement was made by Marshall E. Dimock, Director of the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration, who said the deferment plan is set up under an order from the War Manpower Commission signed by Commissioner Paul V. McNutt who paid a tribute to the men who are daily risking their lives in the vital wartime service.

He pointed out that the merchant seamen are making an essential contribution to the victory effort. "The merchant seamen run greater risk than many men in the armed forces," he said. "In fact our fighting men could not carry on were it not for the extraordinary bravery and fortitude of the men of the merchant marine who transport food and weapons of war."

Leon Stone

Decline in Maine Dairy Herds Stirs Agricultural Officials

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 12—Agricultural officials saw a ray of hope the past week in their attempts to stem the serious decline in Maine dairy herds. Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith said he believed a half-cent a quart increase in the price of milk paid by the Boston market to producers may go into effect by the middle of the present month.

Disclosing a decline of 4,000 the past year in the number of cattle and heifers over two years old kept for milk, Donald P. Corbett, chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, said many Maine farmers have been unable to meet their production costs under price ceilings. Under the proposed increase, added costs would be passed on to dealers, since no adjustment in price ceilings is in view from the OPA.

Scores of Maine dairymen have been selling out their herds the past year under the combined pressure of growing production costs and difficulty in obtaining labor. Auction notices for dairy cows have been prevalent, and hundreds of fine dairy animals have been slaughtered by farmers who saw this means of emerging from their difficulties. Many a farmer who could have contributed valuable service by producing much needed milk products has closed out his herd and gone to a lucrative position in a Maine shipyard.

High black market prices paid Maine farmers, many of whom were believed at first to have sold their animals without realizing they were breaking government regulations, have been an important factor. But drastic steps being taken here and throughout the country to curb this traffic are another encouraging factor.

The manpower factor is one which will occupy much of the attention of officials of the State Selective System, who will hold a series of meetings this week in Maine's three draft districts.

With the decline in dairy herds, officials of the Department of Agriculture are able to point to an increase in sheep, hogs and poultry on Maine farms. More favorable prices in relation to costs of producing eggs and dressed poultry, and the same for lamb and wool, are pointed to as the reason for a favorable picture in these lines of farming.

The dog menace to Maine sheep, a problem which has harassed producers for generations, is still a major problem, and officials are looking for relief to a bill before the present Legislature which would require dog owners to keep their pets on their own property from sunrise to sunset.

Hare-Chasing Dog Rescued From Ice

The love of a boy for a dog saved "Jake" Palermo this morning at the Arnold Arboretum.

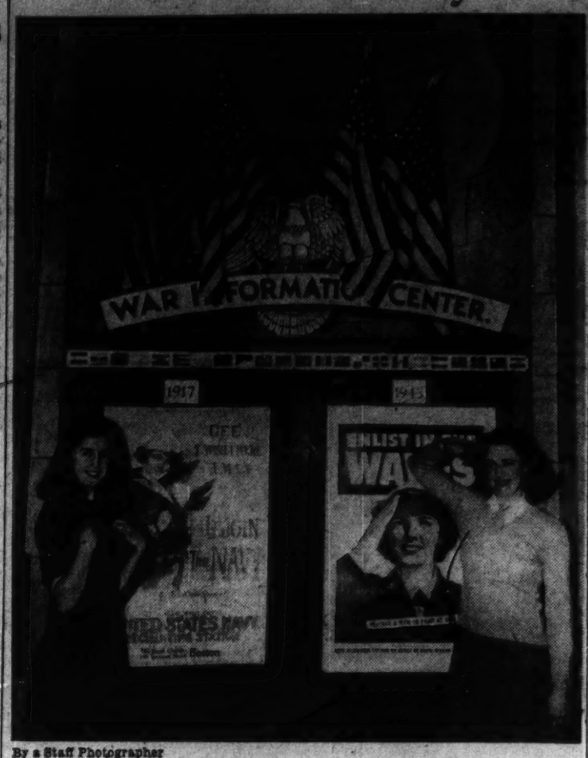
"Jake" Palermo is a beagle hound who was out frolicking in the Arboretum with his 12-year-old master, John O'Brien. Suddenly a hare darted across the trail and "Jake" was all action.

With typical beagle speed, "Jake" was gaining when the hare came to the park's biggest pond, and without hesitation started over the frozen surface, with "Jake" after it.

The ice was thick enough for the hare, but not for the bog, who dropped through a hole many feet from shore. When the hound failed to reappear, his small master plunged in after him, fully clothed, brought him to the surface and took him home.

Boy Scout Troop 17 of Jamaica Plain is planning a big celebration in John's honor.

Exhibit at Library



By a Staff Photographer

Posters Then and Now

Located in the main lobby of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square, these two posters of World War I and II show the change in poster fashions in the past quarter of a century. They are at the War Information Center of the Library, where some 50 questions are answered every day on all phases of the war and related subjects, varying from "What can I do to help in the war effort?" to "How do I use my point ration coupons?" Specially trained workers give the answers from material supplied by Government agencies. Recruiting pamphlets for women's auxiliary services are most popular of all, with rationing pamphlets a close second. Rita Hayes of the Print Department, left, and Eleanor Sweeney of the Information Office are awaiting their "marching orders" for the Spars.

World Federation Resolve Faces Fight in Legislature

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Proponents of a resolution favoring a world federation, now in the hands of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, face a hard fight if the resolve is to be adopted, it was learned today at the State House.

Although present indications are that the Committee will report the resolution favorably, there are signs the bill will meet vigorous opposition when it reaches the House and Senate, probably next week.

Party lines appear to be broken on the question of favoring some sort of world federation after the war. This became apparent at the recent public hearing in Gardner Auditorium when a few Republican legislators joined with a large number of Democrats in opposing the bill.

What may not have been apparent to the casual observer at the hearing was the organized nature of the opposition which appeared there. Although apparently a minority—one competent legislator estimated that the group's sentiment reflected the attitude of about 20 per cent of the Commonwealth's population—it was a noisy minority.

Several Groups

Among the opposition were former members of the America First group, persons of anti-British sentiment, and a sprinkling of one-time Christian Fronters.

One of those leading the opposition was A. Roy Tribble of Malden, one-time publicity man for the America First group in Boston, who introduced a long list of speakers.

Another opposition speaker was William B. Gallagher of South Boston. Mr. Gallagher recently precipitated a storm of protest when he invited Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, a foremost isolationist prior to Pearl Harbor, to speak at Evacuation Day exercises in Boston.

Last year as Chief Marshal of the March 17 parade in South Boston, Mr. Gallagher invited the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, Roman Catholic clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., to speak at the patriotic exercises at South Boston High School on the Sunday preceding the holiday. The Rev. Mr. Curran had become closely linked with the Christian Front movement.

Heads Women's Club

Another opponent was Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club. This organization sent a group of women to Washington to picket the Capitol and to urge Bay State delegates to oppose Lend-Lease. The same group picketed Symphony Hall in Boston when Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, made an interventionist speech.

Two Republican members of the Massachusetts Senate also appeared to oppose the world federation resolution.

Promising hearty opposition to the bill when it reaches the Senate, Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton told the Committee he would "vote for no bill to make my country play second fiddle."

"If these bills are passed," he said, "it means treason. We have given up everything but our country and now they want us to give that up."

Sees Domestic Trouble

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham said: "When the war is over we will have enough domestic troubles to last us 10 to 25 years without worrying about the rest of the world."

The appearance before the Committee of Lieut. (jg) Samuel G. Atkinson, USNR, a former Representative, in favor of the bill was criticised by Coleman C. Curran, State Adjutant of the American Legion. Mr. Curran said, "I was sorry to hear a member of our armed forces say he was proud to be an American citizen but would be just as proud to be a citizen of the world."

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law, is known to be an ardent supporter of world federation. He is believed to be prepared to fight for a adoption of the resolution which he considers one of the most important matters before the present session.

His interest in world federation, he told this writer recently, goes back to 1922 when, as a member of the Harvard debating team, he argued the negative side of the question, "Should the United States Enter the League of Nations?" in a debate with Oxford University. Ever since then, he said, he has been convinced that the only way to secure permanent peace is through some such plan.

John Bond

High Officers Of U.S. Forces Laud Red Cross

Testimonials to the work the American Red Cross is doing on the field of battle all over the world, as well as in prison camps and in occupied lands, are coming in day after day in increasing numbers, not only from the soldiers and sailors who benefit, but from their superior officers.

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Army Commander in the Southwest Pacific, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in command of the Mediterranean area, have all given public acclaim to the Red Cross.

This week Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, added his personal indorsement. He wrote to Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's war fund campaign, "On the occasion of the 1943 War Fund campaign of the American Red Cross, I am glad to add my personal indorsement to this most worthy cause.

"The Red Cross through its official field representatives assigned to the camps, posts and stations throughout the First Service Command, assisted by the community chapters, has performed outstanding service. Its assistance, in matters pertaining to Army emergency relief, welfare of the enlisted man and his family, preparation of bandages and hospital supplies, provision of recreational equipment for station hospitals, is a daily part of its Army program for which the members of the Armed Forces are very grateful.

"I trust that your 1943 War Fund campaign may enjoy the hearty support to which the fine record of the American Red Cross entitles it."

Pilot Officer R. H. (Ric) Avery of the Royal Canadian Air Force, a Winthrop boy who left his civilian job to "see some action" wrote his father recently that the organization he is proudest to belong to is the Red Cross Eagle Club in London.

He has been on leave recently and has lived at the Eagle Club where many of the aviators congregate. "It has been the home of all our fliers since the beginning of the war," Pilot Avery says, "and has more tradition than any other club."

Ickes Speaking In Hub Tomorrow At Jews' Dinner

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War, will be in Boston tomorrow. He is to speak as guest of honor at the dedication dinner of the Massachusetts Colony in Palestine which is being sponsored by the New England Jewish National Fund.

Other speakers at the dinner, which will be held at the Statler at 6:30, will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Honorary President of the Massachusetts Colony. Maurice J. Tobin, Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel; Elihu D. Stone, National Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Jewish National Fund, and Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund.

Participating also in the program will be Dr. Arthur I. Shain, New England President, Jewish National Fund, and General Chairman of the Massachusetts Colony; Irving Usen, Treasurer and Chairman of the Dinner Committee; Fred Monosson, Greater Boston Chairman; Rabbi Louis M. Epstein of Temple Kehillath Israel, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila, and the Rev. H. Leon Masovetsky.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and vicinity: Colder today with occasional rain in late afternoon; gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Light rain beginning by late afternoon or evening; colder in eastern portion; slightly colder in western portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Southwestern Maine: Slightly colder today.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Colder today with light rain beginning by late afternoon or evening.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:37 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:54 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:16 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A musical program featuring Mae Taylor, soprano, and Albion Metcalf, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:00 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Hoyt will speak on "Techniques of Prints" and Mrs. Tomita on "Chinese Art at 3:00 p. m., followed at 4:00 by Dr. Conant speaking on "Art of Our Allies: Mexico." Free to the public.

"Washington, D. C." and "Territorial Expansion of the United States" are films to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

The New England Institute of Inter-American Affairs at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, beginning with a concert of Latin-American music at 2:30 p. m. Motion pictures will be shown in room 304 at 4 p. m. and lectures on "Education in the Americas" will begin at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

A recital by students of the vocal and piano departments will be given at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 25 Fenway, at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Maurice Hindus will speak at Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 7:30 p. m. on "What I Saw in Russia." Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Puerto Rican Independence Seen Solution to U. S. Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—The possibility emerges that unhappy Puerto Rico may be cut loose from American apron strings after the war, the United States guaranteeing its independence and setting signatories of the Atlantic Charter an example of freedom for colonial peoples.

This view gained added credence when President Roosevelt asked Congress this week to consider "as soon as possible" legislation to permit Puerto Rico to elect its own Governor, even as it now elects its own Legislature.

Granting independence to the Caribbean Isle would not be an act of simon-pure altruism, any more than the scheduling of independence for the Philippine Islands for 1946 was. In many respects, it looms to Government planners as a handy avenue of escape from a perplexing trusteeship which has redoubled in complications, both for the Roosevelt Administration and for the islanders, since the advent of war.

Keen Interest

Americans are showing keen interest in the future of other colonial empires, being free with their suggestions for the future of Britain in India and the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies. Responsible quarters argue that the United States could concern itself in such matters with better propriety if it had put its own West Indies house in order.

The Administration has noted the newspaper applause which greeted the proposal that Puerto Rico be allowed to elect its own Governor. It notes also that this plan, and the further suggestion for full island independence, would be concrete implementations of Point 3 of the Atlantic Charter, which pledges respect for "the right to all peoples to choose the form of government under which they shall live."

Pressing and crucial decisions must be reached first with regard to Puerto Rico, and it is recognized in Administration quarters that if the President does not act, Congress will, and may anyway.

War Adds to Poverty

The grinding poverty in the Island which has been accentuated by the war-caused shortage of shipping, the widespread hunger when foodstuffs have failed to arrive, plus the high birth rate matched against a territory limited both in fertility and area, have combined to make Puerto Rico the most unhappy land over which the American flag is flying.

Simultaneouly, the Administration sees a bill waiting action on the Senate calendar which would oust temporarily or permanently the present Governor, Rexford Guy Tugwell, who has been under fire by anti-New Dealers ever since he headed the "Greenbelt" housing projects in the first Roosevelt term of office. Continuous reports or Island suffering and political squabbling have given Congressmen new ammunition against Mr. Tugwell, his own vigorous efforts to alleviate distress having had no contrary effect on them.

A special Senate committee sent to the Island to investigate food shortages absolved both Govgernor Tugwell and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes from responsibility on that score. But the House Insular Affairs Committee, noting that the Senate inquiry concerned only social and economic conditions, has voted since to ask the House for permission to send seven of its members to investigate all phases of the Puerto Rican situation.

Ickes Defends Tugwell

Secretary Ickes has defended Mr. Tugwell vigorously and he is supported in the Island by those in control of the Insular Legislature, the Popular Democratic Party. Despite this, the Vandenberg bill calling indirectly for his removal has been reported favorably by the Senate Territories Committee by a vote of 9 to 3. The bill provides that 60 days after enactment, the Island Governorship shall become vacant, and thereafter the Governor shall have a four-year term instead of his present indefinite tenure. If the bill became law and President Roosevelt should submit the name of Mr. Tugwell, there is every possibility that he would not be confirmed.

The President, however, has shown himself to be a past master at the art of extricating friends and policies from impossible situations by timely and popular moves, and the proposal for popular election of Puerto Rico's Governor is viewed in this light. It is even possible that if Mr. Tugwell should run for the Governorship, he would be elected by the islanders.

The further possibility of postwar independence arises from the logic of the situation. Any guaranteed independence, it was stressed, would require that the United States admit Puerto Rican sugar, coffee and other products without tariff, or the last state of the island would be worse than the first. But if economic ties with the mainland were guaranteed, self-government might quicken the island's development.

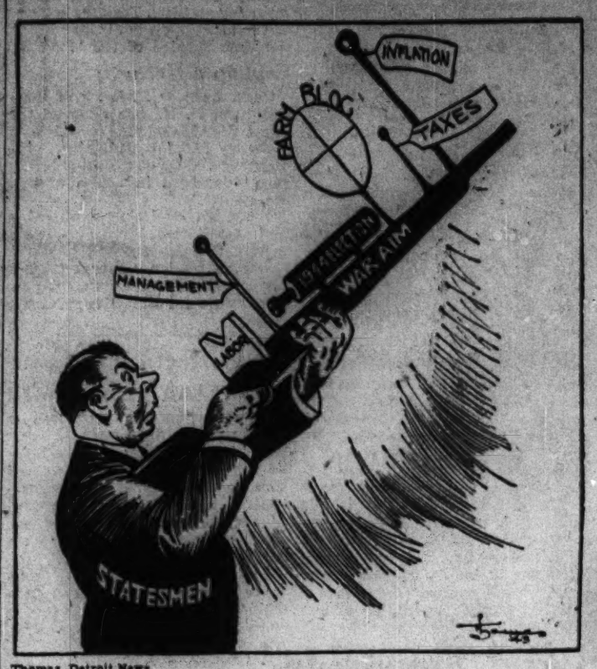
Hawaii, Alaska Ahead

Puerto Rico politicians, until recently strong in their insistence on independence, have now swung somewhat to demands for statehood. In this, Puerto Rico would have to stand behind Hawaii and Alaska, it was stated in responsible quarters. The island is wholly dissimilar from the United States, having a highly developed and deep-seated West Indian-Spanish culture with the majority of its population colored. It resembles neighboring Cuba and Haiti more than the United States in many respects.

In describing the work of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established to weld colonial areas into an economic team, to a press conference last October, President Roosevelt excepted Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico from plans maturing for other areas. This week, in his message to Congress proposing native election of the Governor, he announced that he had "appointed a committee composed of an equal number of Puerto Ricans and of continental residents to advise me concerning changes in the organic law."

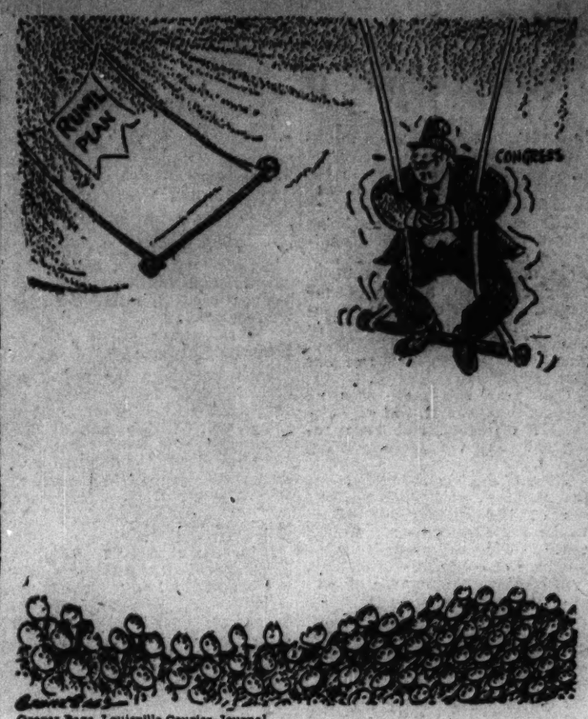
These statements increase the belief that President Roosevelt may have in thought a status of independence plus economic guarantees for the troubled West Indies possession after the war.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Thomas, Detroit News

Too Many Sights on the Gun



Grover, Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

The Daring Young Man

American Meat Ration About Twice British

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 13

Government food authorities said today the prospective ration allowance of two pounds of meat a week was about twice as much as the average available to British consumers.

Both countries employ a point system in rationing meats.

The combined allowance of butter and margarine is about the same in both countries—approximately six ounces a week. However, the American allowance will include about four ounces of butter a week compared with two ounces for the British.

The British cheese ration is four ounces a week, while the American allowance will be but 1.4 pounds for the three-month period of April through June.

The British get only two ounces of cooking fats each week compared with a prospective allowance here of about 7 ounces.

5 Billion Dollar Cost to Public Set for New Security Plan

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—An expanded social insurance program along the lines recommended by the National Resources Planning Board in its report to the President would require employer-employee contributions for more than $5,000,000,000 a year, official figures indicated.

That figure was reached in this fashion:

1. The Social Security Board collected $2,275,337,000 in such contributions during 1942 from a 5 per cent levy on pay rolls under the more limited and less liberal program now in effect.

2. SSB Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer estimated that a 10 to 12 per cent levy on pay rolls, which would at least double collections, would be required to finance an expanded program along the line suggested by the NRPB.

3. The program outlined in the NRPB report this week—and a largely similar one prepared by the SSB, which has not yet been made public—would require contributions from an additional 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 persons to whom benefits would be extended.

These figures related solely to the expanded security plans of both agencies. No figures were available on the N. R. P. B. proposals for postwar Government-financing of business undertakings, a vast public works program, and many public assistance or relief proposals in which the S. S. B. is not concerned.

The five per cent pay rolls' levy now in effect is already slated by the Social Security Law—unless Congress makes a change—to rise automatically to seven per cent next Jan. 1.

The 10 to 12 per cent levy proposed by Mr. Altmeyer would cover ne wbenefits for temporary or permanent disability and for hospitalization—as well as increase some benefits now being granted.

While the Social Security Board was collecting $2,275,337,000 last year, it was required to pay only $482,500,000 in unemployment compensation and age and survivors' insurance benefits.

These figures were described by S. S. B. officials as abnormal, however, because the employment boom in 1942 swelled collections and minimized benefit payments.

In normal times, they said, contributions would be lower and benefits higher. Extension of coverage to new classes—such as farmers—would increase benefit payments as well as contributions.

Besides the social insurance benefits, the Federal Government and states together paid out $770,000,000 in 1942 for pensions to dependent children, the blind and the aged, but these payments were made out of general funds without requirement of contributions.

The Social Security Board is expected to outline its plans for expanded social insurance in its forthcoming annual report and to follow that with detailed proposals and cost figures if and when Congress calls for them.

Pacific Route Used by U. S. For Russo Aid

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The first official disclosure that large quantities of Lend-Lease aid is moving to Russia via the Pacific brought about new interest in Washington on the question of American assistance to the Soviet in its war with Germany.

The Lend-Lease Administration merely said that in the past year this country began Lend-Lease shipments to Russia by both air and water from the Pacific Coast. It declined to elaborate.

A map accompanying the report to Congress, however, showed various approximate routes over which shipments are made.

One curved line extended from the United States West Cost to Siberia, another from the East Coast to the Murmansk-Archangel area of European Russia and a third to the Persian Gulf-Iran route to Russia.

The three lines were approximately the same width, and a note said they indicated relative quantities of Lend-Lease goods shipped and the country of its destination. The note said, however, that the lines did not show exact shipping routes nor the location of ports.

Shipments across the Pacific to Siberia necessarily would move close to Japanese territory. While Russia and this country are allies in the war against Germany, Russia and Japan are at peace and have a nonaggression agreement. It was regarded by some as probable that Japan had full knowledge of shipments via the Pacific and did not interfere with them.

The report said about two thirds of all supplies sent to Russia from this country had been transported in American ships, the remainder by other United Nations ships, including Russian.

There was nothing in the report to indicate what proportion was carried in Russian ships.

Bible Presented in Film Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13 — The Bible in film for use by churches, Sunday Schools, and civic organizations has been prepared by Caravel Films for the American Bible Society under the title of "The Book for the World of Tomorrow."

In 16 mm. size adapted to amateur projection, the film runs 30 minutes and is obtainable for a fee of $10 a week, or under other conditions which may be learned through correspondence with the society's secretary at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company is credited by Caravel Films with rendering valuable assistance.

The picture opens with a scene showing the placing of a copy of the Bible in the Time Capsule at the New York World's Fair on the day before the appeasement at Munich. Then follow flashes of the Nazi invasion of Poland, of Hitler and Mussolini speaking, and columns of refugees straggling along French roads. The commentator then says that only through following the teachings of the Bible will mankind be able to save itself from the threat of pagan enslavement threatened by the fascist powers.

History of Bible Shown

Glimpses follow of the great variety of people to whom the Bible is of daily help, with flashes now and then of soldiers receiving gifts of the Scriptures, and reading in camp. How the United States was established by men who knew and used their Bibles is pictured in series of acted scenes setting forth historical incidents, all done with appropriate costuming and backgrounds. Washington is shown signing his name to the Declaration of Independence, and the spectators are reminded that every President takes his oath of office on a copy of the Bible.

The history of the Bible is then shown quickly, starting with the earliest manuscripts in Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic, followed by incidents showing how the Bible was copied for centuries laboriously by hand as the only means of multiplying copies of it. All these incidents are acted out by players in appropriate costumes, against authentic backgrounds. In the same was the first printing of the Bible by Gutenberg is shown, and there are glimpses of the men who devoted themselves for many years to making translations from the Greek and other sources that the Scriptures might be made more and more widely available.

1,100 Dialect Versions

The commentator describes the work of the American Bible Society, which has now to its credit nearly 1,100 language or dialect versions of the Bible. The spectator sees and hears a Chinese and an Eskimo reading the Scriptures in their native tongues, and learns about the painstaking work of missionaries in translating the Scriptures into languages that until then had not been written down. The two missionaries are shown who did this work for the Moray tribes in North Africa, inventing means of representing the native tongue by phonetic symbols.

Blind people are shown reading the Bible in Braille, and children in various countries are seen listening to Scripture readings. The film closes with glimpses of church steeples, and the chimes used in the Warner Brothers' picture, "One Foot in Heaven." Throughout the film there is a musical background, largely from Wagner's "Parsifal," as recorded by the Philadelphia Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski. Victor Records gave the use of its product.

Already requests are coming in from Army Chaplains for the use of the film, and, it would seem certain from the hearty response of those at the film's preview at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City, that it is destined for wide usefulness. E. C. S.

East African Project For Self-Sufficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An intensive program to supply national needs as far as possible from domestic resources has been formulated by the British East African Research and Development Board, according to trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce recently.

Difficulties in obtaining materials abroad have given impetus to employment of the great variety of raw materials available in East Africa.

An ordnance paint factory established in Kenya through efforts of the Board uses equipment assembled in the Colony or produced in local workshops. Raw materials are obtained from domestic sources.

Additional projects have reached the production stage and the Board is conducting investigations into manufacture of industrial chemicals, fertilizers and other products.

Eire Appears Sure Of Plenty of Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sufficient quantities of bread for Eire [Ireland] through September, 1943, is indicated by the local wheat position, trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce recently said.

Approximately 220,000 tons of home-grown wheat had been sold to millers and registered dealers by late 1942 and an additional 40,000 to 50,000 tons may be available.

Total annual consumption of wheat in the form of bread is about 370,000 tons.

Canada's Cotton Mills On a 24-Hour Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Canadian cotton mills engaged in noncivilian production are operating at full capacity 24 hours a day, while other mills handicapped by shortage of labor are operating as low as 60 per cent of normal, the Deited States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Relations of Uruguay and U. S. Furthered by Loans and Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The cordial and mutually beneficial relationships between the United States and Uruguay are considered here to have been well illustrated in the reception accorded Foreign Minister Alberto Guani on his recent visit to the northern republic and in the list of achievements he worked out with his North American colleagues.

The negotiation of a $20,000,000 loan is encouraging for Uruguayans, who have suffered comparatively more than other South American nations from the economic effects of the war. This is due largely to the economic make-up of the country—its lack of home fuel and other commodities and the limitations of its export trade. Moreover, a large part of its internal business economy had become mixed up with the German-contracted Rio Negro hydroelectrification scheme, which had to be abandoned when war came.

Today, of course, an international loan has little value unless it is backed up by supplementary agreements for supplies and shipping to carry these. Uruguay's $20,000,000 credit is for agriculture and public works, and the operation must involve shipments from the United States. It is taken for granted in Uruguay that these were guaranteed when Dr. Guani was in Washington.

Project Continued

The United States has come to the rescue of the Rio Negro project. Some months ago American experts studied out the problem on the spot—for the German consortium refused to deliver its plans—and contracts were arranged for the termination of a scheme on which Uruguayans had set their hearts inasmuch as it promised cheaper power and extended industrial development of their country. The original project has been modified somewhat but, as it is, the United States has undertaken a substantial contract to continue the job under war conditions.

The supply of petroleum also appears to have been arranged. Uruguay is not so fortunate as other members of the Pan-American family, some of whom have large home supplies. It has been very short of fuel at times and was forced to apply one of the strictest rationing schemes on the continent. The shortage of other commodities formerly imported has been reflected in the national economic life—reduced and temporarily suspended newspapers, for example.

Bases for Coastal Defense

The value of Uruguay's geographic setting, so far as Allied communications are concerned, is apparent to all. The country lies astride of the Rio de la Plate end of one of the most important food supply routes to Great Britain and Uruguay has been generous in the facilities granted to ships of the Royal Navy on protective patrol. It is often forgotten that the Baldomir government granted Great Britain nonbelligerent rights, the advantages of which are obvious for the protection of sealanes.

More recently, however, for simple reasons of Allied naval convenience, it has fallen to the United States Navy to show its flag increasingly in Uruguayan waters. American merchant ships, too, are bringing supplies to Montevideo and, following the Guani contracts, will continue in greater volume. The good neighbor of the North has also co-operated in supplying arms and preparing bases for the defense of the Uruguayan coast line. This has been done in benefit of continental defense and without infringement of Uruguayan sovereignty, despite Axis assertions and Argentine suggestion to the contrary.

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Threat of the 'Dominationists' Seen Exceeding Isolationism

Calling upon all women's clubs and other organizations to devote much time to discussion of postwar problems, Walter F. Kotchnig, professor of education at Smith College and member of the Commission to Study the Problems of the Peace, told about 2,200 women at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon that the "American century" group in the United States represents a far more dangerous element than the isolationists.

This group he defined as those who are thinking in terms of an American hegemony after the war, talking about American control of airways and bases all over the world and ridiculing Vice-President Wallace's advocacy of an international order. By American hegemony this group means, he said, economic domination by the United States and even cultural imperialism. Whatever the motive prompting their thinking, such a course would make enemies everywhere for the United States, he warned, and would necessitate the United States remaining an armed camp for generations. It would mean more regimentation than we have ever known, he declared.

Sees a 20-Year Wait

Professor Kotchnig's address brought to a close an all-day conference on world affairs sponsored by the Department of International Relations of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Max R. Ulin, Chairman, presided at both morning and afternoon sessions. Bayard Tuckerman, who recently returned from the African front, and Mrs. Pitirim Sorokin were the other afternoon speakers.

Although urging study and planning for world federation as a step in the right direction, Professor Kotchnig expressed doubt that it can be achieved within the next 20 years. "I do not think the world is yet ripe for it," he said. "We need more homogeneity than we have in order to build a super-government."

He named three conditions to a lasting peace, the first being total victory with unconditional surrender and a wiping away of the present leaders in Germany and Japan. In Germany, he said, that must include the Junkers, generals, and landlords who helped Hitler to power. These leaders must be discredited in the eyes of the German people.

He called secondly for a cooling-off period of 10 years or more before there is an attempt to make a peace. Finally he insisted that the general public must struggle now to get a clear picture of the world they want to build after the war so that they will not again reject whatever plan is arrived at.

International Rights Bill

Professor Kotchnig also proposed four basic principles on which to build "our new order." The instrument of that order, he said, must include an international bill of rights that will prevent any government from exploiting its people to undercut other nations economically and from persecuting its minorities.

No international order will be possible, he went on, without definite restrictions on the sovereignty of the several countries, though that does not mean complete surrender of national rights. More attention, he forecast, must be given to cultural and educational questions in order to create an intelligent international public opinion, and strong provisions will be needed to bind nations together to withstand aggression.

Gardner Museum Nasturtiums Out

Hanging nasturtiums are blooming again at Fenway Court, Morris Carter, Director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, has announced. This brilliant "waterfall" of bloom trailing from a balcony in the court annually astonishes and delights visitors to the Museum, Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter explained that these vines are started in early summer from seed in the greenhouse. All through the autumn and winter they are trained on wires and some 40 plants now form a long arbor.

These nasturtium vines, Mr. Carter continued, are removed from the greenhouse, four at a time, and brought to the Museum to replace vines which have become brittle.

Tax Cashing Of War Bonds Still Keeps Up

War bonds are being redeemed in large numbers at Boston to obtain funds with which to pay the first quarterly installment on the 1942 Federal income tax it was learned today.

Most of the bonds that are being turned in are of the $25 denomination and are a part of the millions of dollars' worth of bonds being redeemed throughout the United States. Word from Washington indicates that between March 1 and 9 alone $42,242,908 of war bonds and $15,294,282 of war stamps had been redeemed.

One year ago there was no turning in of stamps, and only $8,102,117 of bonds had been redeemed in the corresponding period.

Many of the turned-in bonds apparently are coming from employees of big corporations whose workers are contributing 10 per cent of their weekly wages for the purchase of bonds, it was learned.

A considerable number of war saving stamps are being redeemed locally and apparently for the same purpose on the theory, as advanced by close observers, that tax rates and the cost of living are so high that current earnings or savings for the proverbial rainy day will not meet the tax bill.

Meanwhile returns are pouring in to the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in steadily growing volume, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector. Approximately 200,000 pieces of income tax mail were received at the Boston office yesterday, and Mr. Hassett said that Monday and Tuesday will be the heaviest days for the receipt of mail returns because the deadline for filing is Monday, March 15. Any return, however, that is postmarked before midnight of March 15 will be accepted without penalty. Sunday is expected to be devoted to income tax return preparation by large numbers of taxpayers who have not yet filed, so that the business for Monday is expected to set new records, said Mr. Hassett.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 15
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Air Hero's Mother Sponsors Hingham Ship

War Activities in New England

Honoring Ensign Earl R. Donnell, Jr., who was killed in the attack on the Marshall Islands last year, a 1,300-ton destroyer-escort was sponsored today in ceremonies at the Bethlehem yard at Hingham.

Mrs. Earl R. Donnell, Sr., mother of the naval aviator, came from her home in Dallas, Texas, to sponsor the craft.

The Ensign's honors also have included the posthumous award of the Air Medal because he "gallantly gave up his life," as he "pressed home his attack in a determined manner and contributed to the damage to enemy installations" in the Marshalls.

Devens Salvage

In a recent 11-day period at Fort Devens, 2,065 pounds of cooked grease, 1,040 pounds of trap grease, and 15,760 pounds of raw bones and raw meet trimmings were saved by the Salvage and Reclamation Bureau, in its drive to help make glycerine.

Highest "Grad"

Brig.-Gen. Horace L. Whittaker, Commandant of the Army Quartermaster School in Virginia, is the highest ranking graduate of Northeastern University, announced Prof. Rudolph O. Oberg, alumni secretary, today. General Whittaker had graduated from the University's School of Engineering in 1916, was assigned to the Coast Artillery as a second lieutenant, and has been on active duty ever since.

Waac Recruiter

Lieut. Mildred Davenport Carter has been transferred from Providence to Boston to direct the WAAC Information Center at 522 Columbus Avenue. Open Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 until 9 o'clock, as well as during the day, the Center has been opened to help recruit Negro women for the Army auxiliary.

"PAWS" Formed

More than four-fifths of the students and 12 of the administrative staff of Pembroke College in Brown University, Providence, R. I., have joined the Pembroke Auxiliary War Service during the first two days of volunteer enlistment.

Every "soldier" starts as a buck private but after six hours of work receives a promotion. Services include: knitting, sewing, selling stamps and bonds, making dressings, farming, gardening, canteen service, caring for children of war workers, participation in United Service Organizations, and aid at rationing stations. Training courses and paid work do not contribute to the time service of the "PAWS."

Captain a Hero

Capt. Andrew R. Mack of Londonderry, N. H., has received the Silver Star Medal "for conspicuous gallantry and interpidity as Commanding Officer of a United States vessel damaged in action against the enemy."

When an explosion ruptured a fuel tank and flames quickly spread, the Captain had kept the vessel in motion under auxiliary power and was cited as "largely responsible for the salvage of the vessel."

No Collection of Cans In Boston This Month

No collection of tin cans will be made this month in Boston.

George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, explained that the city's forces will be concentrated on street cleaning during March, but that during the third week in April another tin can collection will be made.

He urged housewives to continue to save every tin can possible against that time.

Civilian Defense Activity Along the N. E. Home Front

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England Home Front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

A series of civilian defense district field exercises coverng all New Hampshire communities and culminating in a State-wide mobilization on April 30 starts next week Tuesday, U. S. Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, said today.

The first district field exercise will cover with complete mobilization the Peterborough and Keene sub-warning districts.

New Hampshire will be the third State in New England to hold a complete mobilization of its civilian defense personnel as the first civilian defense area gears itself for a six-state command post exercise early in July.

John T. Hartnett, Senior Civilian Protection Officer attached to Director Loughlin's staff, has been working for the past several weeks with New Hampshire civilian defense authorities and has scheduled ten district field exercises to precede the State-wide mobilization.

Flier Rescued

Civilian defense plane spotters, air raid wardens, and auxiliary police and firemen were instrumental in the rescue of an injured army flier who parachuted to earth following a midair collision over Andover, Mass. And in Pittsfield, Mass., in the vicinity of which planes have frequently come to grief, the civilian defense control center has been designated the reporting and liaison agency for Westover Field by army officials of that air base.

Alert observers on duty at Andover saw the planes collide, and had reported the incident to the Army before the disabled plane reached the ground. Meantime, a high wind had blown the parachuting pilot far from the scene. After an all-night search the man was located when he replied to repeated blasts of an air raid warden's whistle. As he was being carried to safety in an improvised stretcher, the aviator asked for and received as a souvenir the whistle that was the instrument of his delivery.

So frequently do fliers get into difficulties over the wild Berkshire terrain near Pittsfield, the local defense council has taken steps to acquire an emergency truck, and the American Legion post has offered to provide $300 to help equip it. Numerous experiences have made experts of the civilian defense forces of Pittsfield and surrounding towns in locating crashes and evacuating their survivors.

Protection School

To date 172 residents of Connecticut have attended courses at the War Department Civilian Protection School at Amherst College. Chief subjects taught at the school are gas protection, plant protection and the general technique of protection. Volunteers attend the course at a cost of $15 for room and board during their five-day stay in Amherst.

They represent various professions and trades, and some have been housewives, but all are adjudged to have teaching ability before being chosen by their defense councils as candidates for the classes. More than 1,000 men and women from every part of New England have attended the school, and returned to their homes and places of business to carry on the work of education.

Highway Marking

New Hampshire shares with Massachusetts the honor of being first in New England to mark highway routes that would be reserved for civil traffic in the event of a military emergency, so as to leave other roads open for movements of troops and supplies. Medical and evacuation units of New Hampshire's defense council are being familiarized with the civil routes so that they would know without hesitation which roads to use in an emergency. Police, too, are being made acquainted with the system.

Plane Spotters

Manpower mobilization will be the first concerted action on the part of the Neighborhood Plan organization of Hartford, Conn. Other Connecticut activities include organization of an auxiliary fire force in Rockville, and appointment of Alvard E. Fuller, sales promotion manager of the brush company bearing his name, as trainer of airplane spotters in Greater Hartford. He plans to have thousands of civilian spotters learn to identify American planes as well as the most common planes of the enemy. Mr. Fuller recently attended the Army Fighter Command School in Boston, where he took top honors in his class.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Miriam Hopkins	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Boston Flower Show	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	"Uncle Sam": drama	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Interview; Sally O'Neil	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books": speakers	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "Il Trovatore";	'Youth in the Americas'; Latin-American Conf.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Spirit of '43	Stella Roman; Arthur Carron; Kerstin Thor-	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43		'The Family at War': dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45				Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	borg; Francesco Valen-	Air Force Military Band	"WAVES in Review";	Hawaiian Music
3:15	We Stand; Music	tino; Maxine Stellman;	Air Force Military Band	music; interviews	Popular songs
3:30	Detroit Wesk. Choir	Nicola Moscona; Lodo-	News; "Lyrics by Lisa"	American Legion; spkrs.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Buffalo Serenade	vico Oliviero; Walter	"Lyrics by Lisa"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	Cassel; Cesare Sodero,	Matinee in Rhythm	Elmer Davis, comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:15	Report from London	conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30	Calling Pan America	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	Calling Pan America	Verdi's "Il Trovatore"	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Robert Hall Collins, songs	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Drama; Song Shop	Concert Strings	Garden Gossip	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Alec Templeton; Music	Garden Gossip	Taxes; Mus. Rendezvous	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
6:45	Bobby Tucker, songs	Pete Herman's Orch.	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	"This Is My Story"; dr.	West Point Anniversary:	Concert orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	speakers; choir; band	Cong. Samuel Dickstein	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Lily Pons, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Gilbert and Sullivan's	comedy serial	London: variety show	Todd Grant, news
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Pinafore"; Wilbur	'Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Evans; Margaret Daum;	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Josef Stopak, conductor	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Villa-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Mario Berini	Lobos; Festival of Bra-
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Harry James' Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Laurette Fillibrandi; or-	zilian Music
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	chestra; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	pics - N. Y. Rovers
10:15	Soldiers With	Army Air Force Program	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game; News
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	"This Nation at War";	Sports program	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	drama: speakers	Sports program	Musical Roundup	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Joe Su-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	dy's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World:	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup;	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church Echoes;	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Eyes-Ears of Air Force'	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Archbishop Spellman	Service from Temple	Services: speaker
11:15	Church; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Israel: speaker	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Temple	Services: speaker
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Israel: speaker	Tremont Temple Services
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "How	News report
12:15	Elmer Davis, OWI	Weekly War Journal	Music; Flower Show	Tough Is Japan?"	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window,	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air,	lin; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Concert Melodies	Concert Melodies
1:30	How to Behave	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe"; religious	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col.Stoopnagle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	program; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round'ble:	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	"Conservative War"	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow': dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	F. V. McNutt: Rationing	Gen. Henri Giraud	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Efrem Kurtz, con-	"You and the War":	World News Parade;	Gen. Henri Giraud	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	ductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour': choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Efrem Kurtz, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Service of Supply"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies"; Ka-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Orchestra; guests	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	Operetta
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	"Where Do We Stand?":	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	J. Gunther, J. Vanderk'k	tra; Leopold Stokowski,	Ambassador talks	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	News Service
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter": drama	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier	comedy drama	News Service	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Orson Welles, substitut-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15	People's Platform	Sportcast	ing for Jack Benny	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Les Brown's	Stars-Stripes in Britain;	Central Baptist Church
7:45	interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.	Orchestra	reports on activities	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call;	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Wendell Willkie	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "Controlling the	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family"	Cost of Living"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicals	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	J. Kupperman; or.	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Harold L. Ickes, talk	game
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Hockey game; News
10:45	the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show; with A. Francis	"Melody Hall"; orchestra	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Larry Leseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	"Lest We Forget";	"Star Productions"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Star Productions"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	American Legion Show:	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	speakers; songs; orch.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Studio talk	B. U. Convocation Ad-	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	dress: Pres. D. L. Marsh	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Musical Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Cathew, Interview	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Mrs. Edna W. Chase	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Woman": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Leo Litwin, piano	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Hitler's Children': forum	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Margaret Janis, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	'Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	'Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Nobody's Children":	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	drama	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Children's Sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Rep. W. Anderson	News Highlights	Network program	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories; Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	"This Is My Story"; dr.	Dinner Music	News from Abroad	Johnny Messner's Orch.
6:45	News; Joseph Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Red Cross Drama	"The Magic Carpet":	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	dramatized fairy tales	Tony Martin, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News'	'This Is My Story': dr.
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries; Willard Trio	John Scott Trotter's Or.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater; Ronald	"Counterspy": espionage	"Great Artists"; Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Vivaldi:
9:15	Colman, Edna Best,	drama	Moore; Frederick Jagel	News Services	Concerto Grosso No. 11
9:30	Otto Krueger, in	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Sumner Welles, talk	in D minor
9:45	"Libel"	Dance orchestra; Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Sumner Welles, talk	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Rudy Vallee:	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense
10:15	'Palm Beach Story'	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt, or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Dance orchestra	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:15	N. Calmer-W. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dick Roger's Orchestra	Fats Waller's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Governors' Conference,	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportcast; News	Des Moines, Iowa; talks	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Chungking—9:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country notes: GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG 6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, March 14

London—5:30 p. m.—"Answering You." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup: GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Chungking—9:00 p. m.—News in English. KGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service from Queen Street Church of Scotland, Edinburgh. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra: Recording. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Sunday's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:30 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dyana Gale, songs.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Vocal Varieties.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—That They Might Live, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix."
3:30 p. m.—American Legion Show; speakers; Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:15 p. m.—Young People's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You"; British-American two-way talks.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow," drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter," drama

Greater Boston's Milk 16 Cents a Quart Tuesday

Greater Boston householders will pay 16 instead of 15 cents a quart for delivered milk beginning next Tuesday, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board announced today.

Retail over-the-counter milk will also rise in price from 14 to 15 cents, the Board said.

In other large metropolitan markets of the State, prices will increase from one to 1½ cents a quart as the result of an announced boost of 24 cents a hundredweight to farmers. The farm price rise will go into effect on Monday.

Officials estimated that the increase in price to farmers will result in forcing the quart bottle up to 16 cents delivered in Boston and suburbs, Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River, practically establishing a uniform 16-cent rate throughout eastern Massachusetts. The price on Cape Cod already is 16½ cents. In central State markets such as Springfield, the price will rise from 15 to 15½ cents a quart.

The 24 cents a hundredweight increase to producers constitutes a half-cent-a-quart rise. The other half-cent increase to consumers will go to help finance the increasing wartime costs of distribution. This is the second half-cent boost to farmers in the last few weeks, the initial rise being absorbed by the dealers without increasing prices to consumers.

Staggered milk deliveries have enabled the dealers to operate somewhat more economically.

The new farm prices pushed the hundredweight allotment up from $3.87 to $4.10 for producers sending their milk into Greater Boston markets, from $3.90 to $4.13 for milk sent into Lowell and Lawrence markets, and from $4.11 to $4.34 for the Fall River area.

This increase to farmers has been under consideration for many months in Washington due to the increased costs of production. Efforts have been made to accomplish the price increase to producers without disturbing retail market prices. But this has been found impossible, due to the rising costs of distribution.

Commenting on the price rise this morning, Otis H. Parker, spokesman for the Independent Milk Dealers Association, said that during World War I milk went up to 18 cents a quart. He felt that although the increase today was a step in the right direction, it would not fully meet the increasing burdens of cost placed on local distributors.

For America, One and Indivisible

By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing; © Bachrach

Flags of 21 American Nations Fly Over Boston Institute

Ambassador Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza of Brazil, left inset, and Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, right inset, with many other American leaders, including Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, are taking part in the New England Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Students are shown entering Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue, where the first sessions are being held today in a three-day program of wide-ranging cultural, political, and economic interest.

Intercultural Group Talks Race Problems

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 13—Teaching of democracy and racial group relations in the public schools is to be the theme of the one-day Institute of Intercultural Relations which opened here today at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Institute was divided into three sections—a morning forum, a luncheon, and afternoon panel discussions.

The Springfield Institute is one of the first of a series of such meetings to be held throughout the country, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said. He hailed the Institute as a forward step in the furtherance of better understanding between men and women of all religions, races, and cultural backgrounds.

"Education and American Cultural Diversity in the Contemporary World" is to be the subject for the morning discussion. Luncheon addresses will be delivered on "Intercultural Education: Progress Report." Afternoon panel discussions will be on the subjects of "Elementary Education," "Secondary Education," "College Education," and "Adult Education."

Can U. S. Hold Up Its End To Make 'Rights' Possible?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13—Better teamwork between business and government must be worked out to insure the "right to security" listed in the "bill of rights" drawn up by the National Resources Planning Board, Ralph E. Flanders, former President of the New England Council, told the Council's quarterly meeting here yesterday.

The "bills of rights" was brought to national attention this week by transmission of the report of the Planning Board to Congress by President Roosevelt. Analyzing it here, New England leaders agreed that it is necessary to emphasize the responsibilities which must be met in order to make the "rights" possible.

Success of the individual depends today more than ever before upon the state of the economy of the country as a whole, in addition to his own efforts and abilities, Mr. Flanders, who is president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., pointed out.

But the proper relationships between Government and business needed to promote the security of the individual in this situation have not been set up, he continued.

Giving Privileges Not Won

Instead of realizing that the desired ends can only be obtained by a high productivity, we have sought to assure them by dividing up the meager results of a low productivity, he declared. We have failed to give rewards for productivity and have been unduly solicitous for those who sought for rights without performing the duties required to obtain them.

The "bill of rights" drafted by the Board emphasizes obligations of the state rather than opportunities of the individual, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, commented.

The plan represents the "frustrations which come to those who almost achieve some great objective but fall short," he said. It sets up "requirements of state assistance and supervision which our forefathers would neither have suggested nor accepted."

Sees Important Omissions

Dr. Wriston pointed out what he felt were important omissions, such as failure of the bill of rights to name religious freedom, make a sturdy demand for civilian rights, mention due process of law or ultimate authority of the people.

Business should strive to create and maintain a more stable economic system, Edward E. Chase, president of the New England Council, told the industrial, educational and other New England leaders assembled.

Business, however, cannot change in many respects until the people change first, Mr. Chase, who is president of the Maine Securities Company of Portland, observed. But, in discussing the "right to live under a system of free enterprise," he said business can "assist materially by aiding the individual to realize the importance of such economic responsibilities as the necessity for taking the creative risks of a free competitive market, for accepting the responsibility of ownership, for changing personal buying habits to conform to the stability expected in business activity, for working so long and so hard as may be required to produce his full share of goods and services, and for becoming reconciled to discipline and compulsion as a fact of life."

Reviewing the right to work, to fair pay adequate for the necessaries of life, and the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care, James W. Hook of New Haven, Conn., said the right to work presupposed three basic conditions.

"First, a man must be willing to work at the job that is available," Mr. Hook, who is President of the Geometric Tool Company, noted. "Second, he must be able to do the work that the job requires. Third, he must be willing to accept the wage which the job can afford to pay. Once he meets these qualifications and is established in a job, he must not be interfered with by other workers who covet the job, nor denied the right to remain as long as the job continues to exist and he is willing and able to meet its requirements."

Of the "right to come and go, to speak or be silent," Sevellon L. Brown, publisher and editor of the Providence Journal, brought out that this "not only means freedom to express your own opinion, but also carries, from the viewpoint of the press, the right to have facts reported to you without interference or dictation by government. In short, this sixth right is the right to be served by free speech as well as the right to employ it."

The counterbalancing influences of the press' obligations to the masses of people who are the readers and buyers of the newspapers, Mr. Brown added, and its obligations through its advertisers to encourage and defend the general welfare of American industry and business provide "the healthiest and soundest foundation for your public service in the reporting of news to you that men have ever devised."

Closer Scrutiny Of Ride Sharing To Rule Gas Books

Emphasis on car sharing, with stress on "full loads," is to be placed in the consideration of applications for B and C gasoline ration cards on March 22 when renewals for supplementary rations come up, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

"Ride sharing must be made a universal practice," the OPA declared in a letter to local boards, if passenger car mileage is to be reduced to the 5,000-miles-a-year average recommended by the Baruch Committee.

A newly launched ride-sharing campaign is to be conducted jointly by the OPA and the Office of Civilian Defense. OCD, through its local defense councils, will help persons to form car clubs in each community. OPA will then co-operate by providing the gasoline to keep car clubs running.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Postwar Problems Studied at Harvard

Establishment of a Harvard unit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to co-ordinate information relevant to the settlement of postwar economic problems and the establishment of 14 fellowships by which trade-union representatives are following courses of study were outstanding developments at the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, according to the annual report of Dean John H. Williams to James B. Conant, President of the University.

The academic year 1941-42 saw the largest enrollment in the five-year history of the School, Dean Williams reports.

The effect of the war on the School has been slight, Dean Williams stated, but of last year's students, 17 have entered the armed services and the rest are distributed among the Bureau of the Budget, War Production Board, Office of Strategic Services, Office of Price Administration, Treasury Department, Commerce Department, Office for Emergency Management, and the Department of Agriculture.

Spring for Boston Is Here —At Least Flower Show Is

By Millicent Taylor

There may be a few more snowstorms headed this way before the apple blossoms will dare come out, but as far as Boston is concerned, spring arrived when the New England Spring Flower Show opened its doors at 1 p. m. today.

Only yesterday it looked as if things would not be anywhere near ready. Rhododendrons and junipers, potted roses and sacks of peatmoss were carried in from trucks all day and deposited among rocks, bird baths and garden benches. The whole orchid exhibit was sitting in the lecture hall muffled to the ears, like women in evening capes on their way to a dance.

But miraculously everything suddenly began going into place. The doors opened, and an eager crowd, fed up with the long, hard winter, stepped over the threshold into Spring.

Booklet: "How to See the Show"

There is so much to see that the Management Committee did what Uncle Sam does for the Army when it goes into a new land—wrote a guide. "How to See the Show" fills the whole first part of the printed program. Arrows and signs along the one-way traffic route serve as further helps. There is nothing to prevent anyone's stopping longer at an exhibit, however, except where the crowd has to move through a narrow hall. Even then one can always come back and look again.

Passing through the Lecture Hall filled with the $1,000,000 orchid exhibit, the acacias from the Galen Stone estate, and a host of golden daffodils just in case you haven't realized spring is here, you enter the loggia with its blue dome. Here you are in a bower of potted plants —fragrant yellow jasmine, clivias, and the Walke collection of amaryllis said to have made Salem famous!

Below, down a few steps is the Grand Hall, with the old Wishing Well in the center, rose gardens, lilacs, rockeries, pergolas, pools, and summer houses, azalias and other shrubs and flowers arranged as a southern garden down the sides, and at the far end, seen through the tall trunks and branches of trees that reach to the high roof, the New England cottage scene complete with rain barrel, dry wall, spring bulbs in bloom and victory garden well under way.

"Beside a Waterfall"

But you have only begun. Beyond is the smaller exhibition hall where a lovely little woodland waterfall delights eye and ear, and a glen filled with rhododendron, laurel, and other flowering shrubs and plants will help make up for those trips into the woods you may not take later on.

Upstairs you find the Garden Clubs holding forth with several interesting exhibits, including a Georgian dining room, paneled and authentically furnished, in which flower arrangements will be changed each day. If you are an herb enthusiast, you will linger to study the herb garden. As you go on, you will whip out your notebook to jot down the garden accessories and other items presented by the clubs and by Massachusetts State College.

Unprecedented Carnations

Your guide book and maps take you to see the new carnations, some never on display anywhere before, and the huge vases of cut roses and other flowers. There is a cactus and succulent section, too, just as in the big shows held at Mechanics Building; and down in the basement, before you leave, you will seize the opportunity to get the latest pointers on garden supplies of all sorts in the "Trade Arcade."

It's a wartime show, kaleidescoped into a smaller space, and the famous old Wishing Well, in the center of the Grand Hall, is a silent reminder of this fact. The money thrown into this well will go to foreign war relief socities. Today the proceeds go to the Russian War Relief; to the British on Sunday, and then in turn to the United China, Greek, Norwegian, Fighting French, Polish, and next Saturday to the Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia relief societies. Proceeds of the Wishing Well last year totaled $12,000.

East Expected To 'Squeeze' Through in Oil

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes disclosed yesterday that East Coast Petroleum supplies reached a record low of 32.5 per cent of normal during the week ended March 3. This compared with 35.7 per cent of normal for the preceding week.

"The situation is very tight, but by using petroleum products carefully we hope to be able to squeeze through the heating season," Mr. Ickes said, adding that "caution on the part of consumers is necessary."

Railroad shipments for the week ended March 3 into the East declined despite the fact that the 24-inch pipe line from Texas had begun making deliveries at Norris City, Ill., Mr. Ickes said, explaining that empty cars had to be moved from other points to the Norris City pipe line terminal before eastward hauls could begin.

Tank car shipments to the East averaged 797,102 barrels a day for the March 3 week, a decrease of 1,172 barrels daily or about one tenth of one per cent from the previous week, Mr. Ickes reported.

Deliveries to New England dropped more sharply, averaging 181,594 barrels daily, or 15,213 barrels a day less than in the previous week.

On the other hand, box car shipments of kerosene in drums to New England rose to a new high, averaging 24,795 barrels daily, an increase of 4,618 barrels daily over the week before.

Conversions of industrial facilities from oil to substitute fuels brought additional savings during the week amounting to approximately 1,900 barrels daily, Mr. Ickes said.

The conversion campaign to date, Mr. Ickes said, has resulted in a total saving of about 98,800 barrels a day.

With the spring plowing and planting season at hand, Mr. Ickes acted to assure farmers in the oil-short East that they will actually get all the gasoline that is allotted them for their work.

This was done by authorizing primary suppliers among the oil companies to exceed the sales quotas set last December if it becomes necessary to insure that retailers will have enough gasoline to furnish farmers with all their coupons entitle them to.

President Says U. S. Policy On Neighbors Is Here to Stay

Continued from Page 1

as well as in poetry, architecture, and some of its little known music.

Exchange students from the other Americas came out bedecked in Brazilian carnival finery, in swirling hems and precise hesitations of the Argentine Tango, in throbbing, repetitious rhythms of native melodies—all in preparation for the climaxing splendor tonight of the "Festival of the Americas."

In that ceremony, a señorita chosen to represent each country of the Americas will carry her flag while its meaning is explained and the appropriate national anthem is played.

Heralded by the trumpeted fanfares of Josephine Hunt, "Señorita Argentina" will appear in the person of Ofelia G. de Pereira. "Miss United States" will be played by Joan E. Carroll. Other countries will be represented by: Bolivia, Ella Gomez Rey; Brazil, Nilza V. Milanez; Canada, Beverly A. Buckler; Colombia, Emma C. Naranjo; Costa Rica, Luisa M. Loria; Cuba, Ana M. Porro; Chile, Lia M. Normandin; Ecuador, Juanita Barquinero; El Salvador, Alicia Blackmer; Guatemala, Beatriz Molina Arathon; Haiti, Isabelle Bostic; Honduras, Josefina Lozano; Mexico, Elvira P. Morales; Nicaragua, Otilia Lozano; Panama, Natividad Calvo; Paraguay, Elena Delgrado; Peru, Eloisa Garrido-Lecca; Republica Dominicana, Valentina Paredes; Uruguay, Lillian G. Alonso, and Venezuela, Josefina Urbina.

Seminar on Poetry

Spanish and Portuguese were freely heard. At the morning seminar on "Poetry in the Americas," the speakers gave Latin-American poems in their original language. Dr. Gustavo A. de Aragón read his Spanish poem on Lincoln.

The "quiz" experts of the morning were Carolyn Radnofsky of Dorchester High School for Girls, F. David Johnson, Belmont High School; Claude de Messieres, Wellesley High School; Leonard Horwitz, Brookline High School; Donald A. Pease, Reading High School, and Joan Eldridge, Newton High School.

"Brazil Builds," an architectural exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, "Music of the Americas" presented by Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Pops Concerts, and Nicolas Slonimsky, who told about his discoveries of more than 200 Latin American dance forms, rounded out the cultural side of the Institute's first day.

Dr. Riggs Sees Greater Grounds For Viewing World Spiritually

Declaring that "in this time of confused thinking, we particularly need to keep a grip on the eternal elements of life," Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, head of the department of philosophy and chairman of the Council, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at their regular weekly luncheon meeting today.

"Philosophy in the larger sense is man's effort to come to terms with the universe intellectually, to get a foundation on which he may live," said Dr. Griggs. "The great developments in natural science have transformed our conception of the universe; first in astronomy, then in biology, and now in physics and chemistry," he added.

"The result is that our time needs especially to think the problem through and to formulate a working philosophy of life. We should recognize that all the discoveries in natural science have strengthened the ground and increases the erason for the spiritual interpretation of the universe."

Milton Wage Plan

A 15 per cent increase in salaries for all Milton town employees is proposed in the warrant calling for the annual town meeting tonight. The pay boost, designed to offset increased living costs, will require an additional appropriation of $53,736. It is proposed to take $48,986 of that amount from the general tax levy and $4,750 from the surplus of the water department, if the measure is passed. Another proposal urged the granting of one day off in every six for the police officers.

Way to Test Your Leftover Seeds

Garden Calendar for March

Leftover seeds may be tested now by putting them between layers of blotting paper and moistening them by inserting in a pan of wet sand. If the sand is kept warm and moist for several days the seeds should sprout in a week. If less than 50 per cent of the number of seeds tested fail to sprout the lot may be considered worthless for planting.

* * *

Soil can be worked this month if it is dry enough to fall apart slowly when squeezed in the hand.

* * *

Brush for peas can be gathered now and pressed flat under boards. Hang the brush on lines of stout string fastened to stakes about four feet high for the peas to climb.

* * *

Begin keeping a garden record book with the dates of sowing, transplanting, blooming, and harvesting noted. The record will be invaluable for better spacing of next season's crops.

* * *

Begin a compost heap using leaves raked from the grounds, lawn clippings, wood ashes, and vegetable peelings that would normally be thrown into the garbage can. Wetting the heap will hasten its decomposition and adding lime will neutralize the acidity that generally develops in decayed vegetation.

* * *

As soon as planting conditions are right, peas, parsnips, beets, carrots, lettuce, parsley, radishes, and salsify may be sown. Early variety potatoes may also be put into the ground.

* * *

Don't sow all seeds at once. Repeated sowings are better and the products can be consumed without undue emphasis on the home menu. Can immediately that portion of a picking that you are unable to consume.

* * *

Apply lime now to sour soil. Melting snow will work it into the ground after which, if you intend, the garden plot may be manured.

Slowing of Soaring Vegetable Prices Aim of N. E. Emergency OPA Order

An emergency order designed to halt the rapid increase in vegetable commodity prices to New England consumers was issued last night by George R. Taylor, regional price executive of the Office of Price Administration.

The order, effective at 12:01 a. m., Monday, establishes uniform prices for terminal markets and carlot receivers in New England on tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, peas, cabbage, lettuce, and spinach. It does not cover native produce, which will be covered by new ceiling prices later. The new uniform wholesale prices will bring retail price rises in some produce and decreases in others.

Mr. Taylor described the order as a temporary provision, "to be superseded by a general price order expected from Washington in about six weeks. The maximum prices from terminal markets to consumers are now to be in line with New York prices," he added, "including an allowance for transportation costs into New England.

"They should cause more equitable distribution of vegetables and relieve a squeeze on dealers who were caught with abnormally low prices when prices were frozen," he added.

Quincy Criticized

Councilman Frank N. Orcutt of Quincy, today criticized the City's practice of using cheap 33-cent oil in its trucks as false economy which has caused high maintenance costs. He pointed to the practice of companies operating big fleets of trucks spending 65 cents a gallon for oil. He urged a complete investigation of policies governing control of the city's mechanical equipment, commenting, "if we paid more money for a better quality oil, we might well save on repair bills."

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Rommel Fails to Break Ring of Steel

Continued from Page 1

7,000-ton Japanese ship, damaged 2 smaller vessels, knocked out 6 enemy fighters, and came back without loss of a plane. The Japanese airdrome at Rabaul, the Lakunai airdrome, was also attacked.

On an intense battlefront in Russia, Karkhov's defenders admitted being pushed back to "new defense lines" as German pressure on the city continued. Another Stalingrad may be in the making, as the Red Army braces itself fiercely against the new Nazi reinforcements which have been hurled at this coveted key city.

Battles are not new to Karkhov. It was the scene of a tremendous fight Oct. 29, 1941, when the Germans sacrificed some 200,000 men to capture it. It reverted to Russian hands again Feb. 17 this year. The Germans appear willing to repeat their high sacrifices in men and equipment to get it back—if they can.

North Africa:

Allies Hold Rommel, Eisenhower Reports

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in a general order of the day dated March 9 that Allied forces under his command had beaten the enemy's attempt to break out of encirclement in Tunisia and that they would "push him back to the sea and to destruction."

General Eisenhower's order said:

"During the past three weeks the enemy has been attacking us in Tunisia in the center, in the north, and in the south.

"Some of the fighting has been bitter and we have suffered losses, but the enemy has been once frustrated and twice defeated in his attempts to break the Allied ring encircling him.

"Possibly he will make further and desperate efforts, but I know that the troops of our field armies will, with the continued effective support of our naval and air forces, inexorably push him back to the sea and to destruction.

"I take this opportunity to express my pride in the inclusion of the Eighth Army and the Western Desert Air Force in the Allied forces in North Africa, which I am so honored to command.

"These forces will continue to typify the unified purpose of the British, French and Americans and the unified purpose of our naval, air and ground contingents to force the Axis to unconditional surrender.

"I thank all ranks of the Army, Navy and Air Forces for their recent great effort.

"For the immediate future I know that each one of us has no other thought than to do his full duty and more in clearing Tunisia of the enemy."

Hatch in Floor Of New U. S. Tanks

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 13

The latest M-4 and M-5 American tanks are designed with a floor hatch which is not only useful as a means of removing wounded, but as an exit for uninjured crew members in case the armored machine is overturned during combat.

In the Air:

Essen Hit Hard By British Bombers

RAF bombers smashed again at Essen in the industrial Ruhr district of Germany Friday night in this month's ninth assault on the Reich and reports indicate the Krupp munitions works received further serious damage.

Twenty-three British bombers were lost in the raid.

The attack on Essen was described as "very heavy" and first German radio reports seemed to bear out this description.

The British Air Ministry News Service said the defenses of Essen had been "notably strengthened since the last attack and heavy flak [anti-aircraft fire] was intense and accurate."

"There also were numerous searchlights," the News Service said.

"Twenty-three of our bombers were lost, but this did not prevent the attack from being pressed home with the greatest determination," the Service added.

"Powerful as the defenses were, the flak became more spasmodic as the weight of the concentrated attack was felt and the guns and searchlights around the aiming points gradually faltered. All the crews are enthusiastic in their reports."

The attack on Essen followed a heavy blow by the American Air Force at Rouen, France, in daylight Friday.

Essen, declared by military observers to be Germany's second "most-blitzed" city, was the last previous Ruhr target of the RAF, on the night of March 5 when it received a terrific pounding.

The RAF's March bombing schedule began with the blasting of Berlin March 1, and was followed by heavy assaults on Essen, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart, among others.

An RAF force also crossed the Channel at dusk to bomb the Cockerill engineering and armament plants near Liege, Belgium.

Early in the night enemy aircraft were over coastal areas of Northeast England. Bombs which were dropped at several places caused damage and casualties, including some persons killed. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Japanese Bases On Kiska Bombed

On fronts ranging from the Aleutians to India, the strong right air arm of the Allied Nations shot out at Axis objectives.

Army bomber and fighter planes swooping low through a barrage of antiaircraft fire heavily damaged Japanese installations on Kiska Island in the Aleutians Wednesday, the Navy reported.

Airmen scored a direct hit on a 7,000-ton Japanese merchant ship, damaged 2 smaller vessels in the South Pacific, and shot out of action 6 enemy fighters without the loss of a plane.

The ship was caught with a 500-pound bomb dropped by an American Liberator over Ambon Harbor, Amboina Island. In a running fight with eight Japanese fighters, four of the enemy were knocked out. Returning airmen said at least two of them were destroyed.

The other two Japanese fighters shot out of action attempted to stop a raid on Lautem on Timor Island where two smaller ships—a 300-ton motor vessel and a lugger—were strafed.

American, Dutch and Australian fliers kept the Japanese busy over a wide area, and the other main assault was a blast at Lakunai Airdrome, Japanese aerial nest at Rabaul in New Britain. Approximately 500 demolition and fragmentation bombs fell in the target area, the communiqué said.

Shipping and harbor installations at Palermo, Sicily, were attacked by heavy and medium bombers the night of March 11-12. Fires were started.

Comiso and Porto Empedocle also were bombed.

On March 12, RAF Blenheims, escorted by fighters, bombed a concentration of more than 50 railway wagons at Wuntho Station, Burma, on the Shwebo-Katha line, according to a British communiqué from New Delhi, India.

Most of the bombs burst on the target and considerable damage was caused. Some wagons were blown into the air and fires were left burning.

Russia:

Soviet Troops Push West of Vyazma

A communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau, as recorded by the Soviet Radio monitor in London, stated that during the night of March 12 Red Army troops waged heavy engagements.

West of Vyazma, Russian troops continued their offensive and captured several populated places. In one sector the enemy, having heavily fortified strongpoints, attempted to check the advance of Soviet troops. Red Army men outflanked German defense lines and the Germans, fearing encirclement, retreated in disorder.

About 400 enemy fatalities and a large quantity of arms remained on the battlefield.

In the village of Namenka a company of Soviet automatic riflemen liberated 1,500 Soviet citizens driven by the Germans from neighboring villages. The Nazis already had started executions when the Soviet automatic riflemen attacked.

South of Bely, Russian troops advanced and captured several populated places. One scouting detachment captured an enemy store with six heavy guns, several dozen machine guns, large quantities of shells and cartridges, and various war materials.

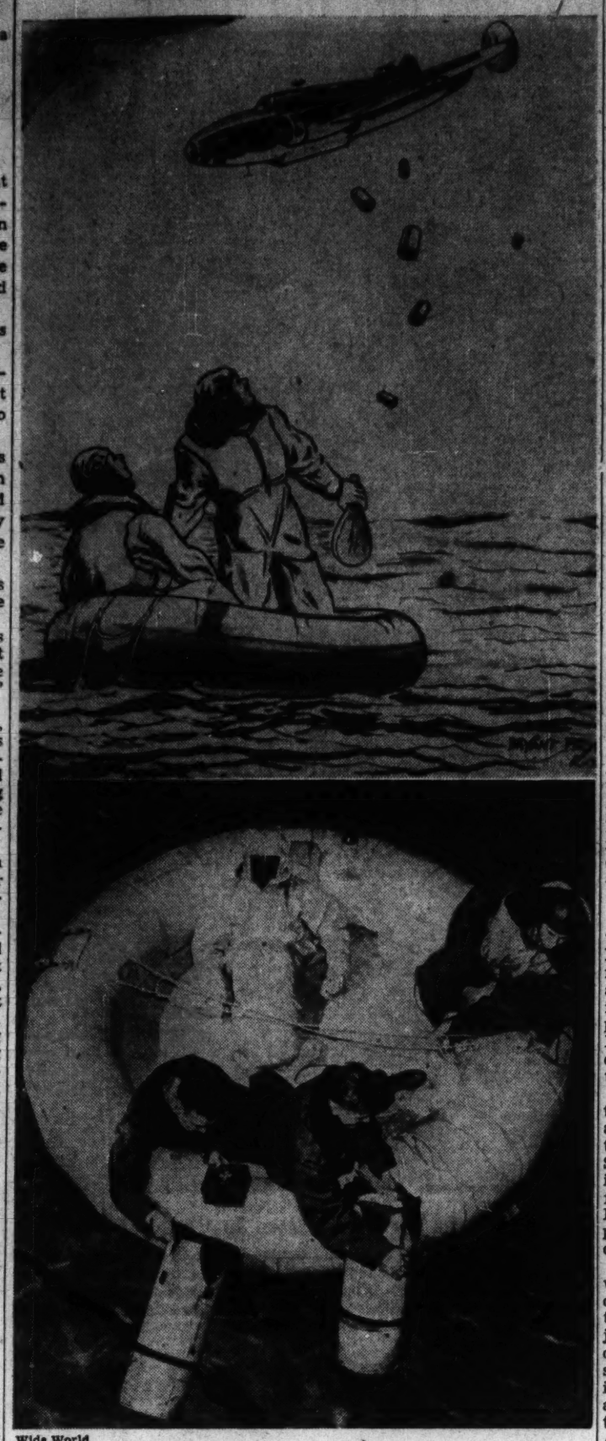
West of Kharkov the Russians repulsed enemy attacks. Disregarding heavy losses in manpower and material the Germans continued their push toward the city.

In all Soviet villages and towns, the Soviet Information Bureau said "the Hitlerites engaged in open brigandage and plunder. The destruction they carried out in Vyazma was heavier than anywhere else. German bandits ransacked and destroyed all cultural institutions and historical monuments in this town."

Yugoslav guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on Germans in the vicinity of Mliniste.

In recent engagements in this area, Yugoslav Patriots killed about 200 Germans. One hundred thirty eight Italian officers and men were killed in the vicinity of Sedlo and Malilog. Guerrillas captured 40 machine guns and a large qunatity of ammunition from the Italians.

Brothers of the Air



Wide World

Relief in Time of Need

Hundreds of airmen forced down at sea have been saved by the Lindholme rescue gear used by the Royal Canadian Air Force, in a co-ordinated effort of the Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard, police, fishing and merchant vessels and the public's communicating system. The drawing shows how a rescue plane drops the Lindholme gear, which contains a larger dinghy, first-aid kit, rations, clothing, and lights for signaling. The containers shown below hold tins of water, condensed milk and other foods.

Donets Action Expensive To Nazi Reserve

Continued from Page 1

power is different and changes the picture somewhat. Possibly as much as 50 per cent of the Luftwaffe's fighter plane strength is now concentrated in Germany and Western Europe as a defense against the increasing Allied air offensive from Britain.

Air Power in West

Thus, roughly speaking, Hitler is relying primarily on his air force to hold off both the United Nations air offensive and the threat of an allied invasion of the continental coast, while he still keeps the bulk of his ground forces along the Russian Front.

It would be premature to conclude that this necessarily prevents him from attempting a counterattack in the West. The size of the Anglo-American armies which face Hitler from England and in Africa are far smaller than the Russian armies. He can threaten in the West with 10 divisions, whereas in the East it takes 25 to make an impression on the Russian lines. But the fact remains that his western land concentrations still do not constitute much more than a garrison force.

The disposition of the German troops in France still permits the possibility of a move down through Spain if it was made with Spanish co-operation. But, according to latest advices, there are actually not more than about 10 German divisions now in position to move across the Pyrenees into Spain.

Britain Thought Safe

There is certainly no concentration in Northern France and the Low Countries which bears any resemblance to a force capable of attempting an invasion of the British Isles. The strength in this area probably totals about 30 divisions. It could conceivably be used for a desperate "invasion" gamble, but that is not likely.

Thus, Hitler's present disposition of troops looks very much like a defensive disposition both along the Channel coast and on the Spanish frontier. The 12 divisions in the Balkans are also rather small for a serious threat to the Middle East from that direction. The only place where he continues to concentrate heavily is Russia.

It is impossible for us to know what is in the purpose of Hitler or the German General Staff for the next 12-month period. But judging from the battle dispositions of the German Army it would still seem that they remain both more interested in holding Russian soil and in holding back Russian armies than they are in answering the Anglo-American moves in the Mediterranean.

The military situation of the moment does not lend support to rumors of any impending peace move between Germany and Russia. Nor does it confirm an expectation of previous weeks that Hitler would go on the defensive in Russia and resume the offensive in the West.

Purge in Nazi Navy Indicates Heavier Assault by U-Boats

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—The London Daily Mail today printed an Istanbul dispatch which quoted "Budapest reports" saying Hitler had relinquished command of the German armed forces and had appointed a triumvirate composed of Field Marshals Ewald von Kleist and Erwin Rommel, and Admiral Kark Doenitz, supreme naval commander.

Morning newspapers here displayed stories that Hitler usually made an address on "Heroes Day," celebrated each year throughout Germany. The celebration has been postponed.

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—Recent changes in the German Naval High Command form a parallel to Army High Command changes following the sacking of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch. Although they have not yet been announced in the German press, they are likely to be received with approval since the German public already is convinced of the efficacy of U-boat strategy and will greet changes as evidence of more offensive naval strategy in surface warfare.

On the advice of Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, the new Naval Chief of Staff, the old Navy Command has been removed to make way for younger men with actual sea experience in this war regardless of seniority. Thus, Admiral Dönitz has eliminated almost all rival senior officers of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's group and purged the German Navy at the same time from the memory of 1918.

Sacking and promotions are interpreted abroad as an indication of increased German naval activity in conjunction with U-boats. It is significant that no U-boat commander has been deposed. One of the few of Admiral Raeder's men to be promoted is Schulte Mointing, formerly Admiral Raeder's Chief of Staff.

Work With Italians

It is generally known that the German Fleet is not capable of widespread, ambitious activities, but in conjunction with the Italian Navy it can be of great use in a limited sphere such as the Mediterranean Sea. The appointment of Admiral Fricke as Commander in Chief of the Southern group [he was formerly Chief of Naval Operations] indicates the importance of the Mediterranean in German naval plans.

Most significant to the outside world, however, is the fact that a naval reshuffle of this scope is found necessary in the fourth year of war and gives rise to speculation whether the general offensive tradition of Germany is unsatisfactory and in need of political stiffening not only from the military but also from the naval and weaker end.

Some details of the changes are available. Chief among the high officers sacked are General Admiral Hermann Böhm, Commander in Chief in Norway, where naval operations have not been greatly in Germany's favor; General Admiral Rolf Carles, Commander in Chief of the northern group, whose replacement is not understandable because of his popularity and brilliant strategy along present lines; Admiral Schuster, Commander in Chief of the southern group, and Admiral Cuse, Commander in Chief of the Baltic station, where the Russians were able to secure successes last year. All these men were nominees of Admiral Raeder.

Past Performances

Of the new men besides Admiral Fricke, new Commander in Chief of the southern group outstanding are Vice-Admiral Kunmetz, promoted to be Commander in Chief of the northern group [Admiral Kunmetz gained experience in northern waters and is acquainted with Norwegian bases for future action]; Admiral Otto Ciliax, new commander in chief in Norway [the young man who commanded the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in 1941 and brought them past English Channel defenses]; and Vice-Admiral Wurmbach, who had command of the Tirpitz from 1941 to 1942, and now is assigned to the Denmark command.

Three defense specialists—Michels, Krastel and Lamprecht—are promoted. They specialize in mining and coastal defense and still play a large part in preparing defenses against possible Allied landings.

Eden and Roosevelt Confer On Allies' Postwar Problems

Continued from Page 1

ously built—of an enduring United Nations organization.

This is the beginning and it is significantly being undertaken, not at the end of the war, as in 1920, but in the midst of the fighting.

No Issues Avoided

It should be emphasized that Mr. Eden is in Washington to deal candidly with all outstanding questions, however controversial. This isn't a polite visit only; it is an important visit and nothing which either country wishes to discuss will be scratched from the agenda.

London dispatches, for example, suggest that such matters as the following will also be aired:

"Security bases each nation is expected to want in the Atlantic and Pacific after the war.

"Britain's attitude on reconstitution in its Far Eastern empire, including Hong Kong.

"What plans it holds for India.

"Disposition of former Italian territory in Africa.

"What place the Netherlands East Indies will hold when freed from the Japanese.

"Means of meeting the nationalistic desires of both victorious and beaten European nations without sowing the seeds of another war."

Exploratory Talks

However, it can be taken for granted that the talks dealing with such wide-ranging topics will be essentially exploratory in nature.

It has been known for some time in the Capital that the British Foreign Secretary and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, was coming to Washington. His trip was delayed by the illness of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Mr. Eden arrived last night in the Prime Minister's own American-made plane, the Commando, the Liberator bomber which carried Mr. Churchill to Casablanca and later to Egypt and Turkey two months ago. Mr. Eden was accompanied by:

William Strang, Assistant Undersecretary of State.

Oliver Charles Harvey, private secretary to Mr. Eden.

Robin James Cruikshank, Director of the American Division, Ministry of Information.

Gladwyn Jebb, British Foreign Office Economic Reconstruction Director.

Michael Wright, who is joining the British Embassy here as First Secretary.

Party Welcomed

The party, which was met by Mr. Welles and Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, went to the British Embassy. Also in the welcoming party were John Dickerson, head of the State Department's European Division, and George Summerlin, Chief of Protocol.

Mr. Eden is making his second trip to the United States, but the first in an official capacity. He was last here in December, 1938, when he talked with President Roosevelt, but that visit was not official, because he was then at odds with the British Government headed by Prime Minisiter Neville Chamberlain, and from which he had resigned in February, 1938.

Mme. Chiang Likes Chennault as Head Of China Air Force

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Despite the heavy demands made upon Madame Chiang Kai-shek she keeps up with the news.

The wife of the Chinese Generalissimo expressed satisfaction today at the newly established 14th American Air Force in China under the command of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault and at the extension of the lend-lease program.

Shifting of the direction of the air forces operating in China to the command in Chungking instead of at New Delhi is more efficient, Madame Chiang pointed out, because New Delhi is 10 hours distant from the Chinese capital.

Of General Chennault, the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo asserted that he is the only foreign officer in China who knows the strategy of the Japanese.

The vote of Congress to extend the lend-lease program for another year was termed gratifying by Mme. Chiang, who also referred to it as one means of counteracting the forces of evil.

Safety Record Set By General Motors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich. — Watchfulness and co-operation on the part of management and employees in General Motors branches, last year, resulted in the best plant safety year in its history, General Motors reports, despite the hiring of about 120,000 new employees and the addition of hundreds of new war-work jobs.

The time lost by employees due to accidents was only slightly above one-half day per thousand hours worked. This was an all-time low, says General Motors, and 6 per cent beneath the record of 1941. It was 66 per cent lower than the rate for all industry as reported by the National Safety Council for 1941, General Motors states.

Four of its plants had not a single lost-time accident in 1942, according to its report—three Fisher Body plants here, and the Delco Radio plant at Kokomo, Ind. This latter plant has gone two years with a perfect safety record.

Sawmills in Sweden Hard Hit by the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Restrictive measures in Sweden to alleviate war conditions are being increasingly felt by the sawmilling industry, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

Proposed rationing of electric power except in a few districts will necessitate changes in operation. Work will have to be concentrated in the summer months. The industry is also faced with increasing costs and decreasing supplies.

London Sees Visit of Eden As Important Step Forward

Continued from Page 1

Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff while in Washington and a full discussion of questions concerning all three countries is more than likely. Russia, it was stated here, will be kept closely informed on the progress of the talks. Premier Joseph Stalin is understood to have expressed particular pleasure when told of Mr. Eden's projected Washington trip.

The problem of Poland's eastern frontier is among matters Mr. Eden will doubtless take up during his visit, although in this respect as with a number of other questions, it was emphasized here, it is not a question of actual negotiations but merely of exploratory talks.

North African Lesson

North African political difficulties as well as the future of France itself is another topic on which there will undoubtedly be full discussions. In fact it is safe to guess that, taking North Africa as a sort of test case, Mr. Eden and President Roosevelt with Lord Halifax, Secretary of State Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles will endeavor to work out in advance a concerted plan of joint action so as to avoid the type of difficulties and disagreements which arose in Algeria and Morocco.

China and the Pacific constitute further subjects which it is believed here can be usefully discussed through the method of personal contact which Mr. Eden so strongly favors. Mr. Eden will have with him the report of the British Parliamentary Commission which a few weeks ago returned from China and this report will provide a basis for practical discussion of concrete ways in which Britain and the United States can increase their aid to their eastern ally.

Other postwar problems include the question of relief and food for liberated countries, currency questions, commercial agreements and civil aviation.

South Australia Labor Pledges Aid to Round-Clock Work Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Appealing in a circular letter to all in the Labor movement to "end irresponsible stoppages over causes that can be rectified by judicious and collective effort," the United Trades and Labor Council has notified the Federal Government of full co-operation to inaugurate a round-the-clock working week.

"Victory," it says, "demands of us unity of effort and self-imposed trade-union and industrial discipline. The fight against Fascism can be made more successful if we develop strength through discipline within our own ranks."

The Council has asked unions to refer any dispute to a special committee set up at Trades Hall. It says grievances will grow as the demands of war increase, but that the men in the fighting forces also have grievances but they keep on.

If they fail, hopes of victory fade away. The Council emphasizes that many industrial grievances can be rectified by constitutional methods and an appeal is made to the younger unionists.

"Generations of men have given the best in them to make it possible for you to live a little better than they," says the circular. "We ask you to play your part in this greater struggle to live a still better life. Then let us, each and all, work in harmony for a better war effort."

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Morgan Long a Symbol of Finance

BOCA GRANDE, Fla., March 13 (AP)—John Pierpont Morgan, who passed on here today, ruled the New York banking empire that bore his name, a name readily on men's lips when they thought of Wall Street and finance during three great periods in American history—the first World War, the world depression, and the present global conflict.

With Mr. Morgan on this secluded island in the Gulf of Mexico to which he had come for a vacation, were a son, Lieut. Commander Henry Sturgis Morgan, and a daughter, Mrs. Paul G. Pennoyer. The elder son, Commander Junius Spencer Morgan, is on foreign naval duty.

At New York, Directors of J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., issued a statement expressing their "deepest regret" and recounting events of his active career.

Mr. Morgan gathered around him staunch leaders in the financial world, "men of judgment" he chose sometimes to say, who carried on the policies he took from his father.

Next in authority to "J. P." was Thomas W. Lamont, Vice-Chairman of the Board, and now the "senior statesman" on Morgan policy.

To a large extent, Mr. Lamont has carried on much of the most important business of the firm, aided by a close affiliate of officers.

To Mr. Lamont, most financial leaders think, will go the Chairmanship, and thus break, for the first time, succession of the Morgan name as titular head of the banking house.

Next in authority comes George Whitney, President of the firm, and after him, R. C. Leffingwell, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Lamont joined the firm as a partner in 1911 after a distinguished career as a banker; Mr. Whitney in 1919, and Mr. Leffingwell in 1923.

With the other officers, these three have had much to say in the handling of Morgan banking enterprises for more than a decade.

Few even in the immediate vicinity knew for some time that Mr. Morgan had been stricken by a recurring heart ailment on the train Feb. 25 en route to Boca Grande.

Although his name became a symbol of fabulous riches and billion-dollar financial operations, Mr. Morgan lived a retiring life and was rarely interviewed.

Tall, like his father, he was used to plenty of room: a big yacht, an office whose ceiling was high, and spacious automobiles.

A millionaire many times over, he never lost sight of the value of a dollar, particularly in trading.

Mr. Morgan, third banker of his line and the second to bear the full name of John Pierpont Morgan, was born Sept. 7, 1867, at Irvington, N. Y., on the Hudson.

Trained in England

His ancestors were Welsh. The first of them to come to this country, Miles Morgan, arrived in 1636 and settled in the Connecticut River Valley, where a statue to him stands at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Morgan's early training in the banking business was chiefly with J. S. Morgan Company in London. He returned to America in 1901, arriving in the midst of the Wall Street panic over the spectacular contest for control of Northern Pacific between the Hill-Morgan and Harriman-Standard Oil groups.

His father passed on in 1913, before the first World War started. The son succeeded him and the bank's name was often in the press in war days in connection with loans to the Allies.

Huge loans were made to Russia and France and the bank acted as fiscal agent in floating a $500,000,000 bond issue for the Allies. Later, the bank acted as commercial agent for Great Britain and France, and all purchases of war supplies in America passed through its hands. Billions of dollars were involved in these transactions.

A United States Senate investigation in 1933 threw open for the first time the banks records and the vast ramifications of its enterprises. It revealed the firm as the world's leading underwriter and fiscal agent, whose clients included industry and banking in America and national exchequers in Europe.

Name of Bank Changed

As the years passed the name of the bank was slightly changed from that organized by the first John Pierpont Morgan in the early 1890's when he called it "J. P. Morgan and Company." Its original activities were limited.

Under the direction of his son—who always called himself J. P. Morgan—the name was changed to J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., on April 1, 1940. He then became Chairman of the Board of Directors instead of senior partner.

Those three letters "I-N-C" spelled out vividly part of the change that had occurred in America during the overlapping lifetimes of the two Morgans, father and son; increased government control of finance and taxation of the rich, including heavy inheritance levies.

It marked some of that change from the rugged, individualistic heydays of the private banker at the beginning of the century to those days near mid-century when it might be more practical for the bank to have the individual submerged in the corporation.

At the time of incorporation the firm was the greatest remaining fortress of unlimited liability in the nation, with deposits of more than $600,000,000. The partners pledged their fortunes and reputations behind these obligations.

By the end of 1941 the deposits had climbed to $689,000,000—a high step above the last month of the black depression year of 1932, when the deposits were $340,000,000.

Wide Financial Sway

The Senate investigation of 1933 showed that the 20 partners in the firm held 167 directorships in 89 corporations which had total assets of $20,000,000,000.

The list included 15 banks and trust companies, seven miscellaneous holding companies, 10 railroads, 5 public utility holding corporations, 8 public utility operating companies, 38 individual concerns, and 6 insurance companies.

Morgan associates, later seeking to minimize the extent of these interests, said that many of the corporations in which the partners held directorships were merely subsidiaries of one another.

At the time the United States entered the second World War in 1941, a spokesman for the bank said, almost all of the foreign bonds offered by the Morgan firm had been paid off in full. Only one, a loan for Austria, which had been undertaken as part of a program of European reconstruction initiated by all the powers, had defaulted completely.

Until the start of the second World War, Mr. Morgan spent a good part of every year abroad, particularly at his London house or his estate at Wall Hall, England.

Many years ago he dandled on his knee the Earl of Strathmore's small daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who grew up to be the Queen of England.

He was visiting King George VI in August, 1939, when war impended.

Ardent Bible Student

Like his father, whose will expressed faith in Christianity and belief in immortality, he was an ardent churchman and Bible student.

For many years he was a warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John's of Lattingtown, at Locust Valley, Long Island, often called the "millionaire's church." He passed the collection plate among the worshipers.

He owned the priceless original manuscript of Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, and turned it over, with other treasures, to the magnificent marble library next door. The John Pierpont Morgan Library is administered by a board of trustees and special permission is required to take anything from it. Mr. Morgan never asked for that permission. Among its treasures are two copies of the Gutenberg Bible. Only 45 copies are extant.

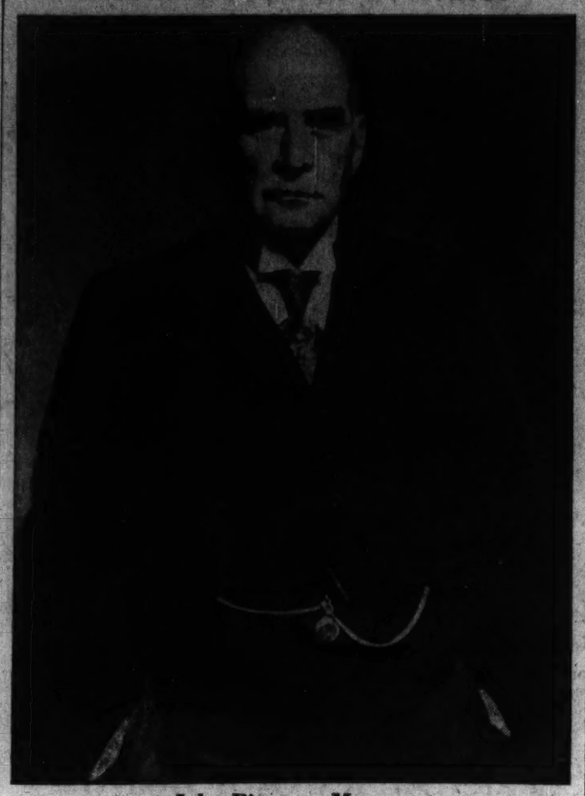
In his younger days he played squash. In middle life he fancied small-boat sailing, but yachting was his joy. His father's best known yacht was the Corsair and the son, buying other yachts through the years, called them Corsair, too.

To his intimate friends he was "Jack." His bank employees referred to him among themselves as "the senior."

Many honors were conferred upon Mr. Morgan for his work on behalf of governments and for his interest in philanthropy and education. Besides world war decorations from France, Belgium, and Britain, he was made a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1927 and was given the First Order of the Sacred Treasure by Japan in 1927. Pope Pius XI conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great.

He held honorary LL.D. degrees from Trinity College, 1918; Cambridge University, England, 1919; Harvard, 1923, and Princeton, 1929. New York University conferred the degree D.C.S. in 1922, and in 1930 Oxford University, England, awarded its highest distinction, a D.C.L.

International Financier



John Pierpont Morgan
Head of J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc., and world-renowned philanthropist and sportsman.

Australia Views Situation In Pacific With Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 13—The concern with which Australia views the delicate military balance in the Southwest Pacific is indicated by the reactions here to cabled excerpts from an article in The Christian Science Monitor by Joseph C. Harsch.

Mr. Harsch, in an "Intimate Message From Washington" March 5, discussed the United States Capital's reactions to the Bismarck Sea victory.

In the excerpts published here, Mr. Harsch was quoted as saying that Washington feels the Japanese have now decided to concentrate on defensive tactics in the Southwest Pacific area. Australian radio and press comment has been critical of this view and has taken pains to emphasize the dangers still facing Australia from potential Japanese offensive action.

[Editor's note: The excerpts published in Australia appear to have taken some of Mr. Harsch's statements out of context. He was reporting the views held in Washington, rather than drawing his own conclusions. Subsequent assessment proves the reporting to have been accurate. Portions of the article, which do not appear to have been cabled to Australia, pointed out that the military decision to "clean up Europe first" was made with full realization of the heavy task imposed on the forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey. It also disclosed the concern in Washington at the time of the warnings of the approach of the convoy later completely sunk by United Nations planes.]

Answering the inference that the Bismarck Sea battle had obviated the threat to Australia, the war correspondent of the Sydney Sun declared that a reconnaissance photograph released by United Nations headquarters after the appearance of Mr. Harsch's article shows more than 60 ships in Rabaul Harbor—much above the number required for normal supply purposes. This picture was taken sometime before the convoy of 22 ships left Rabaul and was wiped out in the Bismarck Sea, but it is emphasized that the concentrations at Rabaul remain large. This correspondent adds, "Well-informed quarters in Australia have no doubt the Japanese are not content to rest on their conquests in the Pacific.

After quoting Mr. Harsch's statement that "MacArthur's appeals have not been heeded beyond a minimum estimate to hold the front," the correspondent says, "The fact that only 136 airplanes were thrown into the attack on the Japanese convoy against the enemy's air cover of 150 airplanes shows that the flow of aircraft to this area has not been so substantial as requirements." Mr. Harsch also was quoted as saying, "Curtin is pouring out appeals with regularity which Washington accepts as part of a calendar of fixed monthly events," to which the Sydney Sun's war correspondent replies that this is "wide of the mark and unfair to Australia's Prime Minister."

"Actually, Mr. Curtin has made only two appeals for more aid, and they were made with a much better knowledge of service requirements than Mr. Harsch could possibly have. Mr. Harsch also questioned whether Australia is an ideal base for concentration of Allied fighting machines, saying 'fighting in the Solomons has satisfied everyone that the road to Tokyo does not lead from Australia.'

"Observers here question Mr. Harsch's judgment in this matter. Australia has unlimited possibilities for use as a major Allied base for war against the Japanese. No other base in the South Pacific has such advantages as the center of munitions manufacture, harbors, transportation facilities, and dispersal of air fields."

Prime Minister Curtin also replied to overseas commentators when he said, "Cable messages from America and Britain indicate an inclination to assume that the destruction of the Japanese convoy establishes the fact that overwhelming air superiority has been established northward of Australia. Disclosure of the small forces used, however, puts the Bismarck Sea battle in its correct perspective. The Australian Government's aim has been to put to Allied leaders the case which, if accepted, will enable the High Command to concentrate on assembling sufficient machines, personnel, and weight of bombs to take full advantage of shore bases to strike what MacArthur terms 'swift, massive strokes against the enemy.'"

Speaker in Commons Like Umpire

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—With modern warfare resounding from global battlefronts, Britain paused this week in observance of a custom and pageantry as old as the British Constitution.

In a ceremony filled with all the dignity of British tradition and fantastically at variance with these times, the strange impasse which has held the House of Commons immobile since March 3 was broken.

The new Speaker of the House, Col. Douglas Clifton Brown, was elected with historic pantomime to replace Capt. Algernon Fitzroy, whose passing invoked the Parliamentary rule under which Commons cannot assemble without a Speaker or function under a Deputy Speaker.

Ceremony High Light

High light of the ceremony was when Colonel Brown, having been chosen for the high honor of presiding over the House of Commons, feigned reluctance to take his place on the historic chair. This pretense, in which the new Speaker went so far as to push away his escorters, was the link with centuries ago when to occupy the chair was attended with great personal danger—when, in other words, to be an impartial Chairman of the early British experiment in democracy meant attacks on the Speaker's person.

There was further pageantry. The famous mace which Oliver Cromwell so roughly handled was replaced on its table to denote that Commons once again was in operation; the Speaker himself received Royal approbation in the House of Lords.

When an air-raid alert sounded later in the afternoon, one thought back to the ceremony and felt what a comic business it was. Then we remembered an American comment about a similar sort of ceremony during the height of the blitz. This comment was: "When the British stop doing that sort of thing, then it will be time to get worried."

Aware of Task

Colonel Brown was former Deputy Speaker. He is a Conservative and an Army man like Captain Fitzroy. As he intimated to Commons today, he is fully aware of the great task he is undertaking to emulate Captain Fitzroy.

Last week on Captain Fitzroy's passing, Britain for the first time in 154 years was a nation with its Parliament bereft of all powers of Government pending the choice of a new Speaker.

Parliament adjourned and was unrecallable until the new Speaker was elected.

More than any event in recent history, this occurence, with its rate of constitutional repercussions, served to give to the British people extra understanding and appreciation of their democratic system of government.

Activities at Standstill

A gowned and bewigged figure little known to the public compared with the big political names ceased to sit in the historic chair presiding over Commons debates. This absence brought Commons activities to a standstill, stressing how powerful and far-reaching are the safeguards which protect the self-governing rights of the British.

British folk who are so prone to think in sporting terms recognize that in the Parliamentary game, just as in football and cricket, it is the referee, the umpire, the man with the whistle, the man who is absolutely nonpartisan, who really rules the play. Without the Speaker Prime Minister Winston Churchill was as impotent to carry on Parliament as the greatest football star is to lead the game without a referee. Few more vivid reminders of the true significance of government of the people, for the people, and by people have come to the British than the passing of Captain Fitzroy while still in office.

Moreover, folk are learning today from press and radio something of the sterling qualities of impartiality, inflexible fairness, wisdom, and tact which Captain Fitzroy showed in his eventful period of office from 1928. Tall, aristocratic, distinguished, there was nothing in his conduct of the chair which suggested that he belonged to any political party, much less that he was actually by inclination a strict Conservative. It was this which earned him the attachment of members of all parties. Probably no speaker in recent times was so well liked.

Quiet Voice

If he had one shortcoming, it was his quiet voice, sometimes inaudible, especially from the press gallery, so that one might miss the choice exchanges between the Speaker's chair and Communist Willie Gallacher on matters of Parliamentary discipline. But Mr. Gallacher and other Communists, despite their unruly behavior at the time, were treated as fairly by Captain Fitzroy as by other Members of Parliament.

The Speaker in Britain differs from his counterpart in the United States Congress in having duties in Westminster which imply no political power. By a custom as strong as law, the British Speaker is forbidden to render help to his own political party even by private advice, whereas the United States Speaker has great political power and is permitted or rather expected to use it in the interests of his party.

By precedent, the British Speaker is re-elected to Parliament unopposed at periodic five-year general elections.

The Speaker does not vote except on the very rare occasions when casting a vote is needed to break a tie in the voting.

Argentine Rule Bans Air 'March of Time'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 13 (AP)—A Government order limiting the rebroadcast of foreign transmissions to "programs of an artistic and cultural nature without a trace of political propaganda," has resulted in the cancellation by Argentine radio stations of several commentaries originating in the United States, among them the "March of Time" program.

The rebroadcast of programs from the United States, Britain, Germany and Italy will be permitted as long as they are confined strictly to "objective news covering of daily happenings without commentary or observation," the announcement said. Speeches and declarations by "representative officials" of foreign governments likewise are not affected by the ban.

Liverpool Will Need 30,000 New Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An estimated 30,000 houses will be needed in Liverpool immediately after the war and contracts will be placed on short notice for the erection of 7,000 of these units, trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce recently stated.

War-damaged houses are to be restored and repair of 2,000 houses, upon which work was suspended in 1939, will be completed as soon as labor and materials are available.

Absentee Problem Comes Home to War Labor Board

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The National War Labor Board's shipbuilding commission had an absenteeism problem of its own yesterday.

The two labor members forced a recess by refusing to attend meetings. They are Elmer Walker, American Federation of Labor representative, and Lucien Koch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Two groups of wage cases were before the Commission this week. One involved 17 small boat yards in Maine and the other involved two yards in the Jacksonville, Fla., area. A subcommittee had prepared a report recommending wage increases. One of the labor members moved for a recess. When the motion failed the two labor members compelled a recess under the rules by refusing to participate.

One of the Commission members said the labor members wanted the Maine yards brought under the Atlantic Zone agreements. That would involve action by another body, the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which functions under the War Production Board. This latter body is scheduled to meet next week. Under the zone agreement the yards would pay a top rate of $1.20 instead of the $1.05 recommendation before the commission. The present rate is 75 cents.

Mr. Walker said the reason the labor members wanted a recess was because they did not have an opportunity to examine the recommendation. He contended that the subcommittee, composed of Government agency members, have had the case since January but their recommendation did not reach him until a couple of day before the meeting.

"We," said Mr. Walker, "did not walk out on the Commission. We walked out of a meeting." He added that when they had time to look into the Maine yards wage question they would return.

Stephen Vincent Benet

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Stephen Vincent Benet, who passed on here today, was an American poet and story writer.

He won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1929 with his "John Brown's Body."

One of the last of his writings was a sketch to accompany Norman Rockwell's illustration, "Freedom From Fear" in this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Among his best known works was the prose story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," which was turned into an opera. He also wrote an operetta based on Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," which was performed over the radio in a national broadcast in 1937.

Labor Agreement Held 'Supplement'

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Peace Committees which agreed last December to arbitrate jurisdictional disputes between their unions wrote a reservation into an unpublished supplementary agreement which the C. I. O. interprets as excluding the Kaiser shipyards case from the arbitration process, it was learned March 9.

The supplement, a separate document of about a half dozen lines signed by the six conferees, provided that nothing in the principal agreement should be construed as waiving legal rights.

The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, seeking entry at the Kaiser shipyards on the West Coast, contends that thousands of Kaiser employees have been denied a legal right to choose their own bargaining agent because of closed-shop agreements made by the company with A. F. of L. unions before these workers were hired.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. and Chairman of its Peace Committee, said at Pittsburgh the arbitration agreement was made "to cover jurisdictional matters which in themselves did not transgress the laws" and that this was not nullified by the supplement.

Harry Bates, President of the Bricklayers Union and Chairman of the A. F. of L. Peace Committee, while acknowledging that the supplementary agreement was not made public with the arbitration agreement Dec. 2, said that "it wasn't secret at all. It was reported to the A. F. of L. and it was reported to the C. I. O."

Mme. Chiang Resumes Delayed Tour in Week

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will resume her delayed official tour in a week, arriving in Chicago next week end, L. K. K'ung, general secretary of her party, said March 11.

Under physicians' orders the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo earlier this week postponed her transcontinental program which called for appearances in Chicago this week end and in San Francisco and Los Angeles thereafter. Now she is expected to address a Chicago rally March 22.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt called on Mme. Chiang today, spending half an hour with the "First Lady of China," who was a White House guest during the last 12 days of February.

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National Relief Fund Drive In Fall for War-Related Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—The National War Fund, formed at the instigation of the President's War Relief Board, is today setting up the machinery to conduct this fall a nation-wide campaign for money for war relief and war-related organizations during the remainder of 1943 and 1944, it was learned here today.

Winthrop W. Aldrich is president of the new organization, which will co-ordinate the fund-raising activities of most of the major national and international relief bodies, including the United Service Organizations, the British War Relief Society, United China Relief and the Queen Wilhelmina Fund. The American Red Cross, however, will continue to conduct its campaign independently. Other agencies will be taken into the fund as organizational work continues, it was said.

Although final budget figures have not yet been fixed by the participating groups, preliminary estimates of the over-all goal of the new fund ran as high as $100,000,000. The drive will probably begin in October.

Invitations Going Out

Fund officials are now sending out invitations to representative business, labor, social work and civic leaders in all parts of the country to join the organization's Board of Trustees, on which all 48 States will have representation.

The fund will not dictate programs of co-operating groups, merely insuring that there is no duplication and overlapping of activities and services. It will conduct joint money-raising campaigns with community chests in all cities and towns having such drives.

Other officers of the fund besides Mr. Aldrich are Ralph Hayes, secretary; Gordon S. Rentschler, treasurer; Gerard Swope, chairman of the budget committee; Henry M. Wriston, chairman of the public relations committee, and Robert O. Loosely and Harry P. Wareham, executive vice-presidents.

Mr. Aldrich declared that the social implications growing out of the fund's work "may be of sweeping importance."

Co-operation

"We look eagerly forward to a world where co-operation will replace isolationism and destructive rivalry," he said. "It is the first and obvious purpose of the National War Fund to put an end to such destructive rivalry in the awakening of the public interest and the solicitation of funds from the public for the war agencies.

"Every step in that direction represents solid progress. It was a great achievement in co-operation when the several organizations aiding the armed services united into the U. S. O. It required laying aside religious and racial prejudice, it meant giving up certain organizational ideals, it involved sacrifice of individuality, but it yielded a great gain in strength through common purpose and common effort.

"Moreover, as time goes on, it becomes more and more clear that not only is such co-operation fruitful and necessary, but that it must be undertaken in other realms of activity as well."

Mr. Aldrich asserted that relief must be administered "not in competition, one nation with another, but with full and free co-operative effort." Otherwise, political and social unity— "without which military unity, even though successful, would be fruitless"—will be impaired, he warned.

Large Gifts Not Expected

The new organization is not in competition with permanent community agencies, Mr. Aldrich stressed, adding that all such agencies are vital to victory in war and to the nation's morale.

"There is every reason, therefore," he continued, "that the National War Fund, as it gathers money for war agencies, should co-operate actively and fully in joint efforts to finance the local social agencies. Their needs are so great and it is so essential that they enter the postwar period effective and strong to meet the strains that will surely come with demobilization and the tension and difficulties that are inevitable in the reactions after the war that this circumstance in itself requires effective recognition.

Mr. Aldrich said that because of mounting taxation and living costs, large gifts from individuals are not to be expected, envisaging that social work of the future must be supported by the accumulated small gifts of the mass of the people.

Budget

Summarizing, he held that the fund would clear the way for the Treasury's effort to sell bonds, allow donors to budget contributions, consolidate communities instead of dividing them, provide opportunity for manifestation of social solidarity and resistance to social isolationism and look not only to victory in the war but to the long-term interests of the peace.

A preliminary list of agencies participating in addition to those aforementioned are the Greek War Relief Association, the Polish American Council, the Russian War Relief, the United Yugoslav Relief Fund, the American Social Hygiene Association, the War Prisoners' Aid Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the World Emergency and War Victims Fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, the United States Committee for Care of European Children, the United Seamen's Service, the Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, the Fighting French Relief Committee, the Norwegian Relief, the National C. I. O. Committee for American and Allied Relief, and the United Nations Relief of the American Federation of Labor.

Headquarters of the fund are in the Empire State Building here.

Postwar Planners at Work

Associated Press

Economic and Security Programs Discussed

Dr. Eveline Burns, left, British-born economist, and two members of the National Resources Planning Board, Dr. Charles E. Merriam, center, and George F. Yantis, check over a weighty volume dealing with postwar recommendations in the Board's Washington offices. Dr. Burns directed research for the Board on recent social security recommendations.

Senate Names Own Board To Study Postwar Planning

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has prodded Congress anew on the matter of jobs for those who will be unemployed when the war ends and the Senate promptly acted—but in its own way, not the President's.

It passed an appropriation bill shorn of funds for the National Resources Planning Board headed by Mr. Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, and set up a special committee of its own on postwar planning.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace appointed Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, as Chairman of the Committee. Other members are Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

The latest round between the President and the legislators on the subject began with the Chief Executive's Friday press conference. As he did a month ago, he took Congress to task for not appropriating for the Planning Board or arranging otherwise for postwar planning.

It was up to Congress, he said, whether the nation would have completed plans for public works ready when the war ends, or would face a great delay in providing jobs for the millions demobilized from the armed services and war industries.

In quick succession, once it met at noon, the Senate first passed a $6,280,000,000 deficiency appropriations bill without replacing $200,000 for the Planning Board which the House cut out, and then approved a resolution by Senator George creating the special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. The $200,000 was sought for special work this year.

Pending in the House is a proposal, backed by Republican leaders, to organize a joint Senate-House committee of 11 members from each branch to formulate postwar plans.

Rehabilitation of Europe Called U. S. Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The United States must not only provide the stricken peoples of Europe with food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies when the German heel has been lifted from off their necks, but must extend them aid in rehabilitating their economic and social life, Hugh R. Jackson, special assistant to the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, declared here today.

"This we shall have to do, not only from the point of view of making possible the expenditure of huge sums for the relief of the stricken parts of the world, but also from the point of view of our long-range self-interest," Mr. Jackson told the final sessions of the New York Regional Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"We are learning the bitter truth at the cost of the lives of thousands of American boys that we cannot live in comfort and security in a world of poverty and instability. And so, if we are to build our lives in this nation when this is over on a basis of prosperity and of freedom from this terrible debacle of fighting and of death, it is imperative for us that we work to re-establish the economic and social as well as the political freedom of the oppressed peoples of this earth."

Mr. Jackson said his organization faced the "most gigantic humanitarian task that ever faced the world," stressing that occupied countries in Europe were now in a desperate plight because of systematic looting by the Germans, decrease in population, and loss of manpower. Needed supplies will cost "hundreds of millions and perhaps billions of dollars," and will run into "millions of tons," he held.

The postwar era will also face the problem of returning to their homes 9,000,000 displaced persons in Europe alone, and, in addition, will be confronted with child welfare problems of "great magnitude," Mr. Jackson declared.

"That there will be need for special programs for homeless children and for other segments of the population such as the aged and infirm, and the handicapped is obvious," he added.

Such a gigantic undertaking will require not only the efforts of the United States but of all nations of the world that have resources and supplies, Mr. Jackson said, voicing the hope that an agreement would be reached for establishment of a United Nations relief and rehabilitation agency.

"The first great challenge of the peace will be our capacity to re-establish the integrity and dignity of the human body as well as the integrity of the spirit," he declared. "It is a task which will require the best of all of us and further sacrifice and contribution by all our people and yet, it is a job in which we cannot and must not fail."

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, another speaker, declared that it was necessary to provide a system designed to eliminate want—such as the proposals for widened social security sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on March 10—even if the nation achieves the goal of full employment and production. The working people, he held, will still be confronted with the great economic hazards of sickness, physical disability, old age and intermittent unemployment.

"Of course, to the extent that we fail to achieve full employment and full production, a system of social security designed to eliminate want is all the more necessary," he stressed.

Mr. Altmeyer urged that the Federal Government assume direct operating and financial responsibility for the payment of unemployment benefits, declaring that the causes and cure for mass unemployment are "beyond the control of individual states."

Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee voiced the hope that an aroused public opinion would insist on the freeing of most of the interned persons of Japanese ancestry before a year passes. He said that some of the interned Japanese American citizens "might see some parallels between these centers and Hitler's concentration camps."

Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, warned that there was a real danger in curtailing or eliminating important phases of schooling of children by forcing them into war industries. By so doing the nation might be "making it impossible for them to give their best service to their country two or three years later when it may be most urgently needed he warned.

At the same time, however, the labor shortage also offers schoolage youth opportunities for constructive work experiences that are not only not exploitive in character, but may, under proper safeguards, "give realism and point to their education such as has too often been lacking."

Coalition Acts

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A coalition of Democratic and Republican Senators swamped Administration efforts to get funds for a high school Victory Corps headed by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and for the care of children of working mothers on the ground that Congress had not authorized these projects.

The Seante refused to include the funds in a $6,280,000,000 deficiency bill which was amended, passed, and returned to the House. Funds for building 2,161 cargo ships accounted for 98 per cent of the total.

Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, managing the bill on the floor for the Appropriations Committee, ran into violent opposition when he tried to bring up two-Committee-approvepd amendments carrying $3,182,000 to set the high school training corps rolling and $2,973,000 for grants to states to finance the child-care program.

The House previously had rejected both proposals because they had not been authorized by Congress.

North Carolina's Probation System Proves 'Priceless'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The value of North Carolina's probation system cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, according to Director Harry Sample, who, in a recent report to the State Commissioner of Highways and Public Works, declared:

"We see homes salvaged and new homes made. We see potential criminals become law-abiding and respectable, and we see them taking pride in their new status. When we observe these things, it seems almost sacrilege to put any kind of monetary consideration or financial estimate on the value of this work."

It is pointed out in Director Sample's report that since his department began functioning on Nov. 1, 1937, there have been 7,884 cases placed on probation. On Jan. 1, 1943, there remained 3,738 under active supervision. Only 12 per cent have resulted in revocation and prison sentences, and the remaining 88 per cent can definitely be counted as reclaimed to useful activity.

Noguès Wants Republic in France

Continued from Page 1

republican type of government is possible or desirable in France."

The philosophy thus expressed by Noguès is contrary to the general public understanding here of his political sentiments.

I asked the General whether he saw the "menace of Communism" so often mentioned here in connection with France's postwar affairs and what he thought of the leading article of The Times, of London, reprinted in the press here advocating close and friendly collaboration with the Russians after peace was restored.

"I see no danger of Communism in a France victorious in this war," he replied. As to collaboration, the success of that must depend largely on the extent to which the Russians themselves desire it. In the past, as a nation, Russian Communists have preferred to keep to themselves and have by no means cultivated foreign contacts behind the Soviets' frontiers.

"In economic and cultural realms it will obviously be desirable for Russia and the nations allied with her now to get as close together as they can."

Policy Toward Jews

Referring to Gen. Henri Giraud's statement of last week end that decrees signed in Vichy were to be considered as invalid in French Africa I asked General Noguès whether this meant that Jews are to be mobilized into the army here without discrimination.

"In French regiments yes," he replied, "but in native regiments no because of the Arab-Jewish disagreements. In principle, however, French Jews are to be mobilized on the same nonprohibitive basis as French non-Jews, and admitted into any branch of service except native Arab regiments. Hitherto they have been drafted into labor battalions and other units along the lines of communication."

When I suggested that there might well prove to be a difference between theory and practice in this matter General Noguès observed: "Time will show whether these and many other suspicions like them are justified."

American Aid Appreciated

Turning to current military affairs in the field the General said how extremely appreciative he and all other French military commanders are of the help being given them by the Americans—both in regard to modern equipment that is now arriving in far larger quantities than before and in the training of French troops to use it.

Each of the American divisions here is instructing 500 French officers and noncommissioned officers so that they in turn may instruct their troops. And the atmosphere of their classes was described by General Noguès as one of complete and absolute friendliness.

"Not only has there been nothing approaching an 'incident'" General Noguès said, "but the Americans and French have become as brothers. I am speaking particularly in reference to Morocco, for it is in this rearward area of the North African war theater that most of the re-equipment and training is being carried out. It is a significant sight in these instructional exercises to see French officers commanding American troops and American officers commanding French."

General Noguès continued: "Making over the French Army from the condition in which it was left by the Axis armistice commissions to the condition in which it will be able to fight the Axis on terms of operational equality with the Americans and British is necessarily a job that takes time.

"But already much shipping has been devoted to our needs, and ultimately the French will be brought up to date on a full divisional basis, with the tanks and other armored vehicles and artillery they need. There has also been a great lack of transport facilities to overcome.

"The most pressing need of the French Army so far has been anti-tank and antiaircraft weapons and these are given priority. It was without these that Gen. Jean Barre and his Tunisian troops first opposed the Axis after the Allied landings here.

Those Tunisian troops brought out from what were destined to be Axis occupied areas in North Africa fought bravely to pin the first enemy formations here as far eastward as possible and to cover the advance of General Anderson's First Army and the American elements then associated with it.

On Unequal Terms

A few are still in line, but the great majority have been withdrawn after a long and morale-shaking experience of fighting with 1914-1918 resources a foe equipped on the most modern lines.

The French played a part that certainly has not been given full recognition in enabling the Allies to make a bid to secure Tunis and Bizerte speedily. This failed only a few miles from those cities.

The Tunisian French afterward had a gruelling experience while the Allied forces were built up in forward areas to do by superior strength what they hadn't managed to do by superior pace.

Now the Tunisian formations have been replaced, "a factor I am sure hasn't been fully appreciated by the world at large," said General Noguès.

"Is devotion and enthusiasm shown by native troops? They aren't a people interested in politics. When they become soldiers they become very good soldiers and they'll follow their French officers anywhere.

Loyalty of Natives

"To Frenchmen there has been the inspiration of fighting to liberate their motherland. But to native troops there isn't that incentive. Yet they have been eager to fight and have given a fine account of themselves against heavy odds."

"Among native groups," said the General, "there are only six Frenchmen at the most and usually only four in charge of each 180 Arabs.

"For these special Moroccan mountain troops the Germans have come to hold in great respect on the sector of the Tunisian front where these Arabs are sending out patrols and using what now are called 'commando' tactics with great success."

The "professional" attitude of native troops to their soldiering is shown by the fact some French formations in Tunisia have fought against the Allies.

It is General Noguè's opinion that the German Army and Luftwaffe are beginning to show the first signs of decline in morale and fighting effectiveness.

"Many of them are still very fine troops," he said, "but from prisoners it has become clear that they are starting to lose confidence in themselves and their ability to prevent sufferings on the German home front through constant and progressively heavy British and American aerial bombardment.

"I expect Germans within Germany to cave in before those fighting in other countries—especially as there is now considerable foreign labor force in Germany and it is hard to prevent deterioration of morale once it sets in in a crowded community increasingly opposed by the failure of the German military operations to secure a conclusive victory anywhere."

De Gaulle in Plea For French Unity

By the Associated Press

London, March 13

The Fighting French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, on the eve of negotiations with the Giraud group in North Africa, last night broadcast an appeal to Frenchmen for immediate unity, declaring "time is short and the war is reaching its climax."

"The French nation seeks to retain and organize her forces for the supreme effort of tomorrow," General de Gaulle said in a BBC broadcast.

General de Gaulle said the French nation demanded that a unified effort "be concentrated and directed by a single organism in which she can discern her will and dignity and from which she knows that she will have nothing to fear for the future of her sovereign rights."

"But time is short," he added. "France is waiting."

Accord Nearer

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said March 11 that there "is a steady political improvement" in North Africa.

In his weekly broadcast review of the war, Mr. Davis said that the improvement "has been slower than most Americans wish, but it has speeded up in the past week."

"General Giraud is moving as fast as he feels practicable to restore all the laws of the Third Republic and to wipe out all the decrees of Vichy," Mr. Davis said.

"One by one, he is removing the men of Vichy, too, and even in Morocco, which has lagged behind Algeria in this reform movement, General Noguès last week restored to office all the Government employees who had been dismissed because they were on our side before our army landed.

"These reforms have been going on ever since the Casablanca conference and they ought to give reassurance to those, at home or abroad, who were afraid we might not live up to the President's declared policies."

'Strongest Asset Position' Enjoyed by Nation's Banks

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Reviewing the banking situation for the 10 years ending this month, Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation told President Roosevelt today the nation's banks have recovered to the "strongest asset position of record."

Mr. Crowley reported that with adequate earnings in prospect and deposits at a record high of $90,000,000,000, the banking system "is ready to meet any war demands which may be made." More than 70 per cent of bank assets today are in government securities and cash with the remaining assets "generally sound," with few notable exceptions, he said.

Describing the earnings and outlook for most banks at the present time as "good," Mr. Crowley expressed the hope banks would keep a large proportion of any increased profits in their capital accounts "in order that they will be in a position when the war is over to renew normal business and to finance the conversion of industry to peacetime activities."

He said that for half a century the investment of funds in the capital of banks has not kept pace with the growth in bank assets. As a result many banks will find themselves "without sufficient capital to take a reasonable share of the risks inherent in financing business in a dynamic postwar era."

Mr. Crowley said since its establishment in 1933 the FDIC has saved from loss more than 1,250,000 depositors (99.8 per cent) in 390 insured banks which have closed since then. Depositors in those banks with balances in excess of the $5,000 insurance maximum will lose less than $3,000,000, he reported. In contrast, during the 10 years preceding the bank holiday depositors in 13,500 closed banks lost $2,000,000,000 and stockholders another $2,000,000,000.

The corporation, Mr. Crowley reported, has accumulated a surplus of $325,000,000 despite its assumption of $50,000,000 of losses which otherwise would have fallen on depositors in the closed banks.

"The corporation," he said, "could be liquidated today and could repay all of the insurance assessments paid by the banks, and the entire contribution of the Government with a dividend of 7 per cent."

The President, commenting on the report at a press conference, described as amazing that part showing deposit insurance now is providing full protection for more than 65,000,000 accounts.

Mr. Crowley said banks today are playing a vital role in the prosecution of the war by making loans to agriculture and industry to promote production and of essential civilian and war goods; selling war bonds and acting as depositories and clearing houses for the Government's rationing coupons.

While banks for the most part today hold a relatively small proportion of assets considered to be "vulnerable to deterioration," Mr. Crowley said, "It is not possible to anticipate the effect of postwar adjustments upon the banks.

Declaring the nation must guard against repeating the mistakes of previous periods of expansion and their subsequent bank failures, Mr. Crowley added:

"Prompt convertibility of sound assets in any emergency must be assured. The banking system must be kept clean through prompt elimination of losses and maintenance of high standards of bank management and bank supervision so that bank assets will continue to be sound. The integrity of our system of deposit insurance must be so maintained that depositors never again will fear for the safety of their funds."

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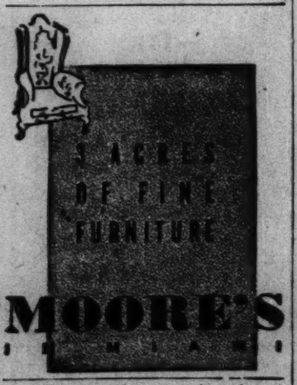

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

War Considered as a Subject of Art

By Jan Gordon

London

The series of lectures organized by the Artists' International Association at the National Gallery, London, on the subject of "Art and War" has already begun to rouse a good deal of interest. It was opened by Dr. John Rothenstein, and the talks are to cover the field from the Napoleonic era to the present day, including a side glance at caricature.

The Napoleonic is certainly a convenient and apt period at which to launch the inquiry. Before that time war did not affect the artist very deeply. Of the two gigantic experiments in this line in the past, Leonardo's "Battle of Anghieri" was an essay in the dynamic grotesque, while Michelangelo's "Battle of Pisa" was an equally audacious essay in the collective nude. War was incidental, Callot was apparently the first artist who perceived war as a ruthless, implacable menace to the unoffending citizen. But even his interest is appallingly aloof and coldblooded.

Goya, in his famous etchings, "Desastres de la Guerra" (recently exhibited with the Callot prints and those of the young Czech artist, Szobel, at the Victoria and Albert Museum) was the first memorable artist to look at war with a genuine expression of horror, distress and stupefaction. Yes, the expression of human pity for such suffering is only as old as that, a mere 150 years or so. How then should the history of any genuine investigation of war by art go back any further?

* * *

There is, perhaps, a yet more interesting field of inquiry concerning the relationships between war and art, beyond that of the mere painting of battle pictures. This is the whole question of the curious apparent synchronization of war movements and art movements. If, as Shakespeare says, there are tides in the affairs of men, may not art and war, as it were, run in confluent surges? Is war really, as some would claim it to be, the deadly enemy of art or may the two be rather, in some sort, strange relatives?

Certainly during English history the Elizabethan, the Stuart, the early Georgian, the Napoleonic and the first World War were concurrently tempestuous and artistic; though it may be difficult to determine off-hand whether the unrest of nations that bursts as war and the mental unrest that blossoms into art are really facets of a deeper human urge towards wider freedoms of the spirit. Certainly coincidences appear too frequently to make one too sure they are fortuitous.

This though might encourage the hope that, in some future day, when the growing conviction of outrage and the sense of deeper right shall have succeeded in outlawing war, the whole of this urge may perhaps be sublimated to the purposes of art and of rendering lovely and exciting a world that at present it seems doing its best to destroy.

* * *

Whether such a connection exists between these high tensions may be at present a matter of interesting speculation. But that the actual painting of war, as such, has only now become really interesting because before it was hardly possible, is, I think, a tenable suggestion. Goya's "Desastres" introduced into art a new outlook, the intimately personal. When Goya scrawled under his ruthless drawings, "This I have seen," or "Why?" he, as it were, thrust the artist himself aggressively into the canvas.

Another factor that has largely changed the problems of war painting is that before 1914 painters did not find themselves, like other men, volunteers or conscripted, taking wholesale and willy-nilly the danger and the dullness, living out their experiences with the rank and file. Anybody going through the Imperial War Museum (when it was still open) could easily pick out the works of those artists who had bought their subject matter by danger and hardihood—men such as the Nashes, Nevinson, Stanley Spencer, Lamb, Kennington, Luard or Wyndham Lewis. The record of the other "official" artists, though men admittedly of talent such as John, Sargent, Connard, Orpen, or Muirhead Bone, had the old unreal "onlooker" quality.

Today again we have reverted rather toward the official onlooker artist. Or, may I say that probably the "blood and sweat and tears" of the newcomers have not yet had time to seep into view. The essential artists of this war have not yet achieved the tranquillity necessary for an adequate remembrance of their emotions or the record of them.

This problem finds an echo in the correspondence columns of The Times (London). Sir Thomas Bodkin writes protesting that war painting can never be more than a second-rate art, and he produces Verstchagin as a typical example. Mr. Ernest Blaikeley, Keeper of Pictures of the Imperial War Museum, simultaneously takes the opposite standpoint.

If we look at art (painting in this instance) as merely the production of "fine art," conventionally called "beauty," Sir Thomas is undoubtedly right. But if we believe that art has discovered a wider heritage, if we consider that "beauty" is, as it were, the by-product and that art in truth is the expression of some intimate and valuable experience in a medium then we may find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Blaikeley. To me it seems that the profoundly disturbing experiences of war must eventually become a powerful stimulus to art production, although the time and the man to make fully adequate use of this terrific material have yet to arrive.

The Annual 'Ring' Cycle

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In contrast with the complete banishment of the Wagner music dramas in the last war, the Metropolitan's annual cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" has been carried forward to its soaring finish in the orchestral peroration of "Götterdämmerung." As has been the case since the last of the tetralogy was brought back to its pre-exilic place in the season of 1924-25, after a lapse of seven years, the burning of Valhalla and the watery fate of Hagen were largely presumptive, but last Tuesday night's capacity audience seemed little disposed to quibble over visual shortcomings. The surge of Erich Leinsdorf's orchestra in the tremendous coda that continued and intensified the stirring effect of Helen Traubel's brilliant singing of Brünnhilde's "Immolation" apparently meant much more to it than the insufficiencies of technical equipment with which Lothar Wallerstein had to struggle as stage director.

* * *

The Metropolitan, of course, had been making shift to realize Wagner's complicated stage requirements since the eighteen-eighties. A tendency toward simplification has been noted in the period since the last war, and it has been common report that even before 1917 various mechanical contrivances had become unserviceable through years of disuse. The stage having no such depth as the one at Bayreuth, the illusion of distance in a three-plane vista such as has been presented in the Wagnerian Festspielhaus has been regarded as out of the question. So the trend has been to permit the music to build a more ethereal kind of illusion, with less reliance on visual props, and this would appear to be in line with Wagner's own rebuke to the lady whom he told to listen more and look less.

But in the opening "Rheingold" of the cycle just ended Mr. Wallerstein may be said to have reversed the Wagnerian dictum so as to call for more looking, even at the expense of the listening. Directing the staging of the introductory work of the cycle for the first time at the Metropolitan, he put into effect there what had been his practice in Vienna with respect to the opening of the curtains. Wagner clearly specified that they were to remain close until the one hundred and twenty-sixth bar, when they were to part at the moment that Woglinde swims into view. But Mr. Wallerstein's habit abroad has been to reveal the stage with its setting of the bed of the Rhine at the very beginning of the long Prelude, with its colossal hold on the E flat triad. At the Metropolitan's recent performance the curtains were opened just two bars after Mr. Leinsdorf's first beat. Possibly only a handful of devout Wagnerians were aghast, though many others in the audience must have noticed that something was different.

* * *

Did it really matter? This commentator is convinced that it did. Here was a violation of the spirit as well as the letter. Wagner did not want competition for his music at this point. Moreover he did not want the listener to be thinking of the Rhine. His Prelude has to do with the primordial stirrings of nature and is not a riverscape.

At any rate, here was a companion bone of contention for that which has to do with the current delay in the "quick curtain" at the end of the first act of "Die Walküre." In the Ring cycle performance, as in others accorded the second of the "Ring" segments this season, Sieglinde and Siegmund have paused on the threshold, there have been wavings of the sword, and by the time they have made their exit into the Spring night, so that the curtains could close, the orchestra has been within striking distance of its final chords. Otherwise, Mr. Wallerstein's changes in his first Metropolitan cycle have been chiefly a matter of reversing left and right for entrances and exits, and of having the stage personages sit down frequently where formerly they stood. One curious detail has been the opening of the last act of "Die Walküre," where, with the parting of the curtains, the Valkyries were discovered rising from recumbent positions as though just awakened from an intermission nap.

* * *

The retirement from the operatic stage of the veteran Friedrich Schorr was accomplished (after the delay of a week from the scheduled date) in the "Siegfried" of March 2. This was the noted baritone's only appearance of the season, as well as his farewell after 20 years of eminence in the New York house. Only in the taxing scene with Erda in the third act were there signs of strain, though his voice elsewhere lacked something of the power of his Wanderer in its most sonorous years, Julius Huehn sang Mr. Schorr's old role of Wotan in "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre." For the second of these he was in such disturbed vocal status that an effort was made to find another singer to relieve him in the final act. No other Wotan was available—though at the moment Mr. Schorr was singing some of Wotan's music with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Carnegie Hall—so there was nothing for the young American to do but complete the performance, which he did. Herbert Janssen sang the other Schorr role, that of Gunther in "Götterdämmerung." Aside from those already mentioned, the chief singers of the "Ring" included Lauritz Melchior as Siegmund and Siegfried, Lotte Lehmann as Sieglinde, Kerstin Thorborg as Fricka and Waltraute, Karin Branzell as Erda, Irene Jessner as Gutrune, René Maison as Loge, Alexander Kipnis as Hagen, Emanuel List as Fafner and Hunding, Norman Cordon as Fasolt, Karl Laufkoetter as Mime and Walter Olitzki as Alberich. There was a fresh-voiced new Forest Bird in Nadine Conner.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The permanent collection of the Philadelphia Print Club, gathered from January, 1942, to January, 1943, and destined for final deposit at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is being shown for the first time in its entirety at the Club house.

Some 75 prints by more than 50 artists, contributed to the aggregate by 15 subscribers, constitute virtually a chronological history of print making from Dürer to the present day.

Beginning with Dürer's engraving, "The Penance of St. John Chrysostom," and his woodcut, "Holy Family with Rabbits," the collection includes "The Twelve Months," tiny engravings by Dietrich Meyer (1572-1658); Hendrik Goltzius' self-portrait, a line engraving (1558-1616); Callot's "Landscape by the River" (1592-1635); a number of prints by Tiepolo (1696-1770); one by Piranesi (1720-1778); a Goya, a Corot, three by Marius Bauer (1867-1932); Manet's series of illustrations for Poe's poem, "Le Corbeau," and "The Door, Venice," by Joseph Pennell.

A majority of the year's acquisitions, however, are by contemporary artists, Americans primarily, although there are several by such French masters as Matisse and Laboureur.

Catholicity of taste is evident throughout the collection, which will yearly augment the print collections of the Museum, according to a plan devised by the Club last year both to aid the Museum and to encourage the work of outstanding makers of prints.

Probably at no time in the history of print making have there been so many different facets of approach, both in technique and in viewpoint. Take, for example, the painstaking architectural accuracy of a print by Samuel Chamberlain, or the exquisite rustic style of a Thomas W. Nason landscape, and contrast each with the geometric pattern, freely translated, that governs Morris Blackburn's color print, "Time-Space."

Matisse, master modern, with his fluid figure line and accent on rhythmic pattern, is at an opposite pole from Federico Castellon, whose masterly handling of the lithographic medium brings an illusion of tridimensional form while, at the same time, reverting to a simplicity in the handling of fold and forms reminiscent of old-master religious compositions.

There is subtlety of difference, also, between summer landscapes by Daniel Garber, with their warm, soft play of light and shade, and the more prickly, rustic texture of "Autumn Tone Poem," by E. Hubert Deines, or "The Cider-Mill," by Grace Albee.

Purely imaginative or whimsical works, except for those of the old masters, are, however, less conspicuous among the contemporaries. Occasionally a touch of humor gains the ascendancy, as in Barbara Crawford's delicate little girl in evening frock seated in the middle of a huge white bear rug and titled, "Introduction to Society," or in the more satirical "Life Class," by Mabel Dwight.

For finesse of striking black-and-white pattern developed from realistic material, but shaped to an artist's taste, perhaps the most striking of the exhibits is a series of a dozen wood engravings by the English print maker Clare Leighton, bearing the over-all title of "Farmer's Year"—a super-art calendar of agricultural events.

While portraits are few, a Negro head by Dox Thrash deserves attention, as do the sketch of the writer Agnes Repplier at her desk, by Ada C. Williamson, and the self-portrait by Albert Gould.

Color prints have not been entirely neglected. In addition to the Blackburn abstract, such prints come from Richard Floethe—a particularly charming landscape of autumn country in pastel tones—Mary Mullineux, Florence V. Cannon and Leonard Pytlak.

Among the many contemporaries represented are Emil Ganso, Peter Hurd, Martin Lewis, Frank W. Benson, Stow Wengenroth, Kelvin O'Callahan, James McBey, and Angelo Pinto.

Vandamm

Group From "The Patriots"

Raymond Edward Johnson as Thomas Jefferson in a family scene, with Madge Evans as his daughter Patsy, and two grandchildren. The Sidney Kingsley play, produced by the Playwrights' Company, is at the National Theater, New York.

Back to 1860

By Harold Hobson

London

Dion Boucicault's melodrama, "The Streets of London," which has been revived at the Cambridge Theater under the direction of Maxwell Wray, is rich in both character and incident. Bloodgood the scoundrelly banker (Wilfrid Lawson), who is redeemed only by his love for Alida, his mercenary and heartless daughter (Oriel Ross), swindles the confiding sailor, Captain Fairweather (A. B. Imeson), out of £20,000, and reduces his wife (Nuna Davey) and two children to poverty the like of which has never before been seen in a theater.

Their aristocratic friend, the Honorable Mark Livingstone (Graeme Muir), simultaneously loses all his possessions, forsakes their company through very shame, and meets them again only when they are starving in a snowstorm in front of Covent Garden Opera House. They make an attempt to suffocate themselves with charcoal fumes, Bloodgood and his accomplice Badger (Duff McCulloch) quarrel and fight, rolling about the floor of Badger's lodging locked in deadly combat, the house is set on fire, Badger, with the flames licking round him, jumps through an open window to rescue the document which proves Bloodgood's guilt.

Alida's marriage to Mark is interrupted at the last moment, Captain Fairweather's daughter Lucy (Betty Fleetwood) takes her place at the altar, Bloodgood, foiled and baffled, is forgiven on account of his family affection, leaving the stage with the hopeful words "To a better life" on his lips, while young Paul Fairweather (John Nicolson) comes to the footlights, and brings down the curtain with a ringing appeal to the audience, if their hearts have been touched by what they have seen happen before their eyes, not to forget the poor of London.

Boucicault first presented this piece in August, 1864, describing it as "a sensation drama," adapted from a seven-act French melodrama called "Les Pauvres de Paris." It had already been seen in London, translated by other hands, at the Surrey Theater as "Fraud and Its Victims," and at the Strand as "Pride and Poverty." The reigning critic of the day, Henry Morley, speaks of the "ingenious unreality" of its realism, and almost all he finds in it to praise is "two scenes, a set scene of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square as seen from the corner of Hemming's Row, and a scene of a house on fire, which take the place of literature to secure a long run for the drama. The house on fire, which occupies the whole breadth of the stage," he says, "is a wonderful scenic illusion."

Exciting stage sets of this type were Boucicault's theatrical long suit. In "The Octoroon" he introduced a spectacular slave sale scene; in "The Colleen Bawn" one of his characters took a header into the sea; in "The Vampire" (to which, a disgruntled playgoer remarked, "Spectators came to shudder and remained to yawn") he presented a panorama of a moonlit mountain ridge that aroused admiration in people who could find nothing else in the drama but trash.

Mr. Wray sets about making what is already absurd more ridiculous still by interpolating comic songs and recitations. When Livingstone and Paul meet in poverty outside the opera house they immediately sing an affecting ditty known as "Jolly Old Pals." While Alida is waiting for her fiancé to turn up at the wedding, her bridesmaids indulge in a lively version of the can-can, in which Miss Ross herself finally joins in aloof disdain. Every time Bloodgood passes the scene of his villainous deception of the old sailor, Mr. Lawson shudders with enough energy to make the stage shake.

The audience is encouraged to take part in guying Boucicault's drama. It hisses and whistles, throws itself into the choruses of the songs, and when one of the characters asks, as Mrs. Fairweather prepares the lethal charcoal fire, "What is mother doing?" it shouts back, "Wasting fuel." I don't know whether Boucicault would have relished this treatment. But I at least enjoyed it.

Bruno

Betty Garde

Featured in the Theater Guild's new musical comedy, "Away We Go," which opens at the Colonial Theater in Boston, March 15.

'In Quires and Places Where They Sing'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The other day, amid the usual welter of war news, a paragraph appeared in a London newspaper referring to an audition for boy choristers held in the Song School of Westminster Abbey. The hope was expressed that the new choristers would be ready by the spring, possibly by Easter. This is good news for those interested in English church music. There was much shaking of heads when, two years ago, the Westminster Abbey choir was disbanded because of the difficult conditions then prevailing.

"Boys' voices will break in a few years, anyhow," wrote a protester, "but it is not the voice but continuity of tradition which produces the unique style in cathedral singing, a style in composition and performance which has been one of the chief glories of English music, and, it may be said, the envy of other nations, including our present enemies. One generation of boys teaches the oncoming one. How long it would take to produce a Westminster Abbey choir starting from the beginning no one can say, because no one has ever tried to do it."

Happily it may now be said, "not very long," if the new choristers are singing again by the spring. Only in a limited sense, of course, does the Abbey choir start "from the beginning," for the tradition has never been confined to one choir—England possesses 26 major cathedrals apart from her parish church cathedrals and abbey churches.

* * *

So far as his own art is concerned the average musician is seldom an antiquary—our virtuosos and their programs, naturally, being always excepted. Indeed, a learned English musical historian may be found dismissing all music before the middle of the fifteenth century as primarily the concern of the historical antiquarian, and only incidentally of the music lover as such; whether amateur or professional; "the fine swing of monophonic plainsong or folk tune" is vaguely admitted as an exceptional artistic achievement.

How often is it suspected that the Gothic architecture which had the Isle de France for its cradle and produced such superb works of religious art as the cathedrals of Notre Dame de Paris, Laon, Bourges, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens and Beauvais had its counterpart in music? Gustave Reese says in his "Music in the Middle Ages":

"The Gothic period is best represented in music by the polyphonic works in the performance and notation of which the mensural system was worked out, just as it is in architecture by the cathedrals at Chartres, Notre Dame de Paris, and the other mounting prayers in stone and glass that from about 1180 to 1250 were offered by the religious fervor of Germany, England, Spain, and—first and foremost—France. The French excelled not only in Gothic architecture, but in Gothic music; and Notre Dame de Paris was the greatest music center of the time."

* * *

The relation of Notre Dame melody, chord color, and rhythm and the appearance of such devices as imitation and canon are of profound interest. Gothic, it is worth remembering, was essentially a folk art, an art, as one writer says, of craftsmen, not of aestheticians, an art that reached to heights of technical mastery through the heavy routine of bench and lodge. The experiments of Gothic musicians were essentially those not of aesthetic theorists but of practicing craftsmen.

When the other morning 30 competing London schoolboys with scrubbed faces and well-brushed hair made their way through the Cloisters to the Song School of Westminster Abbey, they were following the footsteps trodden by English boys more than a thousand years ago. For it was Alcuin of York (753-804), Charlemagne's adviser, who in 796 wrote to his old pupil Eanbald, Archbishop of York, recommending the separation of three classes of study under separate masters, the school of book learning, or grammar, the school of song, and the school of writing.

* * *

That, according to a paper on song schools in the Middle Ages, read to the Church Music Society by Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, was the origin in England of schools "where children lerned hir antiphoner." Similar song schools were attached to the cathedrals, among others, of Chartres and Paris, of Amiens, Noyon, Bayeaux, and Laon.

The parallelism between Gothic architecture and Gothic music—of which the mensural system offers at least one feature in common—has already been mentioned. The hypothesis has even been advanced that, like our modern acousticians, Gothic builders studied the behavior of sound confined within walls and that this resulted in a beauty of proportion and rhythmical life which resolved into a visible music. No buildings are more alive with movement.

Whether the theory is true or not, the parallelism between the evolution of Gothic architecture and music in thirteenth-century England is plainly discernible. The intimate musical connection between England and France from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries is substantiated by Reese, who thinks "it is very possible that English musicians may have taught French musicians as well as learned from them." He also believes that English music may have been performed in France and have exerted some influence upon native composers.

* * *

But enough has been said to show that the tradition of English cathedral music has an origin earlier than the fifteenth century and, at its source, may even have had some influence in the shaping of the cathedrals themselves. With the best of this music the building seems to be a part of the music, the music a part of the building. Neither does the composer or performer sign his name with a flourish as if in an autograph book. As the composer Bernard van Dieren said: "The hopelessness of any festival-choir-tenor struggle for personal distinction is only one of the pleasing features of adequate rendering of music for the liturgy. Another that counts is the incomparable relief to harassed ears in the substitution of the clean, steady sound of boys' voices for the impassioned female vibrato that imparts a tinge of sultriness to the most austerely serene phrases."

A former organist of Westminster Abbey, Sir Sydney Nicholson, now director of the School of English Church Music, goes further and says that the substitution of women singers for boys would destroy the most distinctive and delightful feature of English Church music, knock the bottom out of its traditions and "probably mean the final extinction of cathedral music as an individual art form."

The return of the Westminster Abbey choristers, therefore, means much more than will meet the ear.

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The Home Forum

Our Irresistible Remedy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS THE RARE INDIVIDUAL nowadays who goes his way without a deep-seated longing to be more effectively at work helping to right things in what appears to be a hopelessly wrong world. Much as we desire to lend aid, however, not too many of us are aware that we are possessors of a powerful remedy, one that is indwelling, right at hand, waiting only our bidding to spring into instant action. This remedy, within reach of all, is earnest, heartfelt prayer, the power of which, the poet assures us, "no mortal sense can still or stay."

This prayer, or metaphysical work, as the Christian Scientist calls it, is no arduous task. It is our natural, spiritual taking thought for the right; our reverent, active insistence upon that which is true in both thought and action. One to whom such right thinking once seemed hard was much relieved to read in the *Christian Science Sentinel* that it takes no longer to think rightly about a situation than to send out an anxious, troubled thought about it. We cannot afford to waste time in lamenting or in worrying when, by effort in the opposite direction, of confident, correct thinking, we can become volunteers in that great constructive thought force which rules the world.

* * *

The importance and value of our part in world affairs became very clear to one while viewing the film "Mrs. Miniver." Especially impressive was the scene in which a tiny craft stole out of the quiet waters of its home harbor to play its part in evacuating its trapped countrymen. Such a small craft it was, scarcely seaworthy, wholly inadequate of itself for so great a task. But it was not alone. First one and then more and more of its kind joined it until together they made a mighty roar steaming out across the Channel. What a power for deliverance they were! A world pays tribute to their valor; it calls their work the miracle of Dunkirk.

Who would not gladly take his small craft and venture forth at any time to rescue loved ones caught in the clutches of despotism? If our efforts to help seem at first small, if we feel a little incompetent to cope with the situation, to pray for the salvation of all mankind, let us ponder the lesson of these small boats. Then we shall send forth our prayers, undismayed at the size of the task before us, rejoicing rather in the cogent comradeship of all God's justice-loving children. Together, we too shall be a powerful force for deliverance and safety to those who in their great need are reaching out for assistance.

Our means right at hand for effective assistance are more far-reaching and resuscitating than the speediest, most seaworthy ship built by the hands of men. This spiritual craft of ours is prayer. It is a weapon that the so-called forces of evil can neither cognize nor utilize. These so-called forces can only fall helpless before the mighty power of Spirit. These facts help us to span the channel of feeble inadequacy which would lead us to believe that, since we are far away from activity at the front, we can do little to mitigate the situation there. Mary Baker Eddy refers to the value of individual effort when she writes in a letter to a Christian Science church (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165), **"Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response; I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."** To whom can the spiritually-minded individual impart these qualities? Not only to those in our immediate vicinity, but to all toward whom we feel compassion, though they may be at the other end of the earth.

The efficacy of such prayer was recognized by a young soldier serving in the first World War. He had the benefit of his own prayers and those of his wife, who was an earnest student of Christian Science. He declared that the resulting guidance he received might be likened to direction by a traffic policeman. Often he would be divinely led to halt suddenly, or to go forward rapidly, and many were the evidences that his quick obedience to this definite direction saved his life. At one time, as he halted instantly, in obedience to divine direction, a shell passed directly in front of his head, leaving him unharmed.

* * *

The praying nation is the mighty nation, for it is allied to God, in whom is all power. The praying nation is made up of individual prayerful thinkers, upon each of whom the effectiveness of its prayers depends. How do we pray? We pray by recognizing the supremacy, permanence, and inevitable triumph of good. Instinctively we know that such triumph is an eternal fact, and by prayer we bring this inner conviction into active operation for the good of all. Then it ceases to be a half-hearted, secret desire, and comes forth as our powerful, convincing contribution to world welfare. True prayer brings forth the man of action, strengthened to help humanity attain the victory over evil. **"Then shall ye call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you. And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart"** (Jeremiah 29:12, 13).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"LA REPASSEUSE": *A Painting by Hilaire-Germain-Edgard Degas*

AN EXHIBITION in the National Gallery, London, of Nineteenth-Century French Paintings brought a rare delight to those fortunate enough to be able to visit it. The pictures made one think that the artists must have lived in an enchanted world. That the very opposite was the fact is a matter of history, for the paintings of these artists, whose names are now universally revered, were greeted in their own day with a hostility and even malice that is almost incredible.

Among the artists who exhibited with the much abused "Impressionists" was Degas. He differed in many respects from his fellow artists. Well-born, the son of a wealthy French banker, Degas was never in need of money and never had to suffer the agony of trying to make a living by his art. He was therefore singularly free to go his own way and make his own experiments.

In his book on "French Painting," Mr. R. H. Wilenski describes Degas as a "Romantic-Realist" whose chief study, during the ten years of his middle life, was "occupation gestures." It was during this period that the artist produced his pictures of washerwomen with their baskets of linen, and laundry women toiling at their ironing boards.

Degas was also the unrivaled painter of the race course and the theater, and it is probably by his marvelous pictures of the ballet that he is best known. "He looked upon the life in the places where people foregathered for amusement," Mr. Wilenski writes, "as a new kind of social pageantry, which had replaced the pageantry of the old régime." And the theater and race course provided this pageantry in abundant measure.

Cinquain for Spring

The snow
Goes like a dream;
Earth has kept faith with seed.
So deathless in the heart does joy
Remain.

S. B. B.

Monsieur the Bookbinder

IT WAS A mid-March morning; sharp sunshine and soft spring mixed their heady elixir. Blue burned the sky behind the Arc de Triomphe and brightness stood on street corners in the shape of flower-stalls. Small winds stroked the ankles of children, lifted gay cape tips, twirled the streamers on their caps.

Paris wearing her smile, dazzling, inimitable!

Briskly I stepped, exhilarated by her change of mood. For three weeks, she'd been wrapped in veils, chill, aloof. Cities should be careful how they carry moods. London looks well in fog; Paris doesn't. I'd grown weary of her sober drizzles, regretted having left sunnier lands—the toe of Italy, the top fringe of Africa.

* * *

But today everything seemed different; even the whir of taxis assumed an enchanting sound. Taxis along the Champs Élysées, making modernistic patterns with their wheels, their flashing bodies as they shuttled in and out. The Elysian Fields ringing with staccato horns, the rise and fall of feet. How delicious the French passion for symbolism! How absurd and delightful to be strolling up a paradisiacal boulevard toward the heart of a star! At home one treads instead merely upon figures—Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, for instance. On the Étoile, I turned left, seeking a favorite flower booth.

"Violets today." Madame Beuchaud beamed, fastened a bouquet on my fur with her blunt, nimble fingers. "Très chic, Mademoiselle!" She tilted her head.

Armed with such a bouquet, I felt ready for anything. I made her a little bow and strolled off, among the by-streets which weave a giant spider-web between the Seine and the Étoile, the river and the star. It is not by the guide-books we want to go, but by the day's breezes in the idle sails of our being. Aimlessness has a way of flipping up choice adventures.

* * *

Monsieur was standing on his doorsill, a big man, speaking in terms of inches rather than of portliness, wearing an olive leather apron, a skullcap of black ribbed silk. He took no notice as I came abreast, nor even when I stopped.

Spread on a shelf behind the leaded panes were books, beautifully spaced, no one touching another, each resting like a gem on its own oblong of satin, separate and scintillating. Spellbound, I stopped to stare at these bindings—such bindings as one rarely sees. Of course, I couldn't help exclaiming: "But how magnificent!".

A smile fell from Monsieur the Bookbinder's eyes, was lost in his beard.

"Pray enter, Madame, if these interest you." He stepped off the sill, making way with a regal wave of the hand, nothing of the petty merchant about him. His eyes were splendid, black and piercing, founts of dignity and shrewdness. The strong line of his mouth, unobscured, topped a dark, trig triangle of whisker.

* * *

The shop was just a small room furnished library fashion: a few chairs, a sandalwood secretary, carved and pleasantly redolent, holding a pink porphyry pen-tray and a curving green quill; a locked case whose doors of glass nearly reached the ceiling. Behind this glass glimmered volumes of every size and shape, enriching the room with variegated color most impressive in mass. Extracting a key from somewhere beneath his apron, Monsieur opened his treasure-house, began to display its wares. There is nothing so potent as a common enthusiasm; in fifteen minutes, we were friends.

* * *

"All these—" he tapped one precious tome after another with long, pointed fingernails, "I am leaving to my native city, Lyon, a little legacy of love because of my childhood there. Besides, how else should I bequeath when there is no one to care?" A great sadness filmed his face. "My three sons, Madame, did not come home from the last war. And my wife she has left me, too."

Compassionately, I touched his arm. What adequate word could one say?

"Sometimes it seems as if no longer any goodness lives, no longer any France, as if the war had taken not only my children, but also the country of my youth. It is a new world nowadays, a world where beauty holds less place. I think such stupid things; then I pinch myself and say: 'Come, Achille, mon cher, it's not so bad as that!" Sparkle broke up the gravity of his look; his chest began to shake with inward mirth. "What do you guess they talk about, my nieces, when on Sundays we dine together? What do you guess, Madame?" A rhetorical query merely and, without pausing for answer, he went on: "Nothing but Al Jolson, always 'The Singing Fool' and Ford cars! They are nice women, Estelle and Marie, daughters of my sister. They dress their young ones prettily and take them to play in the park. Kind husbands they have and industrious. Still the true family traditions have gone."

* * *

After a second, he said: "Pardon me for talking in such a way. My best patrons are Americans, though South Americans mostly. Despair is only a stupidity and, of course, no matter what happens in France, in the world, one has always le bon Dieu and the island of one's dreams."

Infinitely moved, I unfastened my nosegay. "Is it permitted on your island to reverse the conventions of earth?" Inept, I groped for lightness.

"Chère Madame, how kind—" He gripped my hand with firm fingers: "The favorite flowers of my wife."

Salt smarted in my own eyes as I left him, beard buried, frank tears falling upon Madame Beuchaud's little pincushion of Parma violets.

* * *

How fast ten years go! Whither have the winds of new war blown the elderly artisan? Does he stand on the doorsill of a shuttered shop, shielding his treasures from hostile eyes? Well, wherever Monsieur the Bookbinder himself may be, some, at least, of his tooled and tangible dreams are safe, guarded here in the Americas, North America and South!

LUCY EMBURY

Renewal

Do not come with me: for this little while
Darkness must fold my journey, mile and mile,
Until I reach a place that is my own,
Moon-edged, star-sewn.
There I may school, in roofless tower apart,
My reticent heart
And find a braver world that opens wide
To lift me on a spring-insurgent tide
So I shall be more exquisitely new
Returned to you.
Into this voluntary interlude
Do not intrude.

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Notre Remède souverain

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ILS SONT RARES aujourd'hui ceux qui n'ont pas un profond désir de contribuer davantage à redresser tant de choses qui, dans un monde en détresse, semblent avoir été dangereusement faussées. Bien que cette aspiration soit louable, la plupart des hommes ne se rendent pas compte qu'ils possèdent un remède efficace, toujours proche, inhérent à leur conscience, prêt à agir dès qu'on l'y invite. Ce remède auquel tous devraient avoir recours, c'est la prière fervente et sincère, dont un poète a dit: "Le sens mortel ne peut l'arrêter ou l'abattre."

Cette prière ou — comme les Scientistes Chrétiens l'appellent — ce travail métaphysique, n'est point une tâche ardue. C'est l'action naturelle et spirituelle de la pensée réfléchissant au bien; c'est notre pieuse insistance sur ce qui est vrai, en pensée comme en action. Une personne qui au début, trouvait difficile de penser juste, fut bien soulagée en lisant dans la *Christian Science Sentinel* la remarque suivante: Penser correctement au sujet d'une situation ne prend pas plus de temps que d'émettre à cet égard une pensée anxieuse, inquiète. Nous lamenter, nous tracasser, serait une perte de temps que nous ne pouvons nous permettre; car en orientant nos efforts dans la direction opposée, en pensant d'une manière confiante et correcte, nous nous rangeons sous les bannières de la grande force constructive gouvernant le monde.

En voyant le film de guerre intitulé "Mrs. Miniver," un spectateur sentit davantage l'importance de la tâche départie à chacun de nous et son influence sur le cours des événements. Une scène en particulier le frappa: une frêle embarcation sortait de son port d'attache, quittant ces eaux paisibles pour aller secourir, de l'autre côté de la Manche, des compatriotes cernés par les troupes ennemies. Qu'il était petit ce bateau! A peine en état de prendre la mer, il n'aurait jamais pu, sans aide, suffire à une aussi grande mission. Mais il n'était pas seul. L'un après l'autre, une foule de bateaux se joignirent à lui, si bien que dans cette flotte innombrable, le ronflement des machines prenait toujours plus d'ampleur. Unissant leurs efforts, des hommes courageux réalisèrent une magnifique délivrance. Le monde, qui rend hommage à leur bravoure, n'a point oublié "le miracle de Dunkerque."

Pour sauver des amis en proie au despotisme, ne sommes-nous pas tous prêts à nous aventurer s'il le faut dans notre petite embarcation, et même à le faire avec joie? Si nos premiers efforts paraissent bien faibles; s'il nous semble que nous ne sommes pas à la hauteur de la situation, que prier pour le salut de toute l'humanité exige une compréhension supérieure à la nôtre — pensons aux petits bateaux de Dunkerque et à la leçon qu'ils nous donnèrent. Alors nous n'hésiterons pas à prier; loin d'être consternés par l'ampleur de la tâche, nous nous réjouirons de ce que tous les enfants de Dieu, amis de la justice, sont unis par un lien puissant, indestructible. Si nous agissons de concert, nous représenterons nous aussi une grande force, apportant la délivrance et la sécurité à ceux qui, dans leur détresse, ont besoin de secours.

Pour aider nos frères, nous avons un moyen d'une immense portée, plus rapide et plus efficace que le meilleur navire construit par des hommes. Cette embarcation spirituelle, c'est la prière — instrument que les prétendues forces du mal sont incapables de connaître ou d'utiliser. Ces forces hypothétiques ne peuvent offrir aucune résistance au pouvoir de l'Esprit. Donc, écartons les doutes, l'inertie, le découragement; ne croyons pas qu'à moins d'être en pleine bataille nous ne puissions aucunement améliorer la situation. Voici comment Mary Baker Eddy, écrivant à une église Scientiste Chrétienne, met en lumière la valeur des efforts individuels (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 165): "Puisse chaque membre de cette église s'élever plus haut que la question souvent répétée: Que suis-je? — et répondre scientifiquement: Je suis capable de communiquer la vérité, la santé, le bonheur; et c'est là le rocher de mon salut, la raison de mon existence." Or ces qualités, à qui peuvent-elles être communiquées par le disciple dont la pensée est spirituelle? Non seulement à son entourage immédiat, mais à tous ceux envers lesquels il éprouve de la compassion, fussent-ils aux extrémités de la terre.

Pendant la première Guerre mondiale, un jeune soldat put constater qu'elle est efficace la prière ainsi conçue. Lui-même avait recours à Dieu, et de plus il était soutenu par les prières de sa femme, laquelle étudiait sincèrement la Science Chrétienne. En conséquence, comme il l'a déclaré depuis, à maintes reprises il reçut des directions aussi claires et nettes que si elles avaient été données par un agent pivot. Il fut parfois conduit à s'arrêter soudain, parfois au contraire à courir; il eut souvent la preuve qu'une prompte obéissance aux ordres divins lui avait sauvé la vie. Dans un certain cas, docile à l'impulsion divine, il s'arrêta tout à coup; au même instant, il entendit siffler un obus qui passait devant lui, à la hauteur de sa tête.

La nation qui prie est une nation puissante, car elle s'allie à Dieu, source de tout pouvoir. Cette nation-là se compose d'individus qui pensent et prient, chacun contribuant à rendre plus ou moins efficaces les efforts collectifs. Comment prions-nous? En reconnaissant la suprématie, la permanence, l'inévitable triomphe du bien. Instinctivement nous savons que ce triomphe est un fait éternel; et par la prière nous faisons agir dans l'intérêt du genre humain cette conviction intime. Elle cesse d'être un désir timide ou secret; elle se révèle, prend de l'ampleur, et devient un facteur important, grâce auquel nous aidons le monde entier. La vraie prière fait apparaître l'homme d'action; elle le rend fort et lui permet de hâter la victoire que les humains doivent remporter sur le mal. "Alors vous m'invoquerez et vous reviendrez ici; vous me prierez et je vous exaucerai. Vous me chercherez et vous me trouverez, parce que vous m'aurez recherché de tout votre cœur" (Jérémie 29:12, 13).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Lost City of the Sahara

ON ENTERING THE TOWN [of Guerrera] by one of the turreted gates, one is first of all struck by the business and bustle of the people. Arriving here out of the desolation of the Sahara, one almost expects to see savages or, at any rate, dark people living in a primitive state, but not at all; the houses are solidly built and are clean and well-kept; the people are gracefully robed in white, shops abound, and practically every one speaks a little French. It is the civilization, the business instinct of the Mzabite, the inherited perseverance of the Carthaginian which permits these squat little people to thrive in this lost city of the Sahara.

But the most beautiful place is the oasis. Unlike those we have seen before, there are none of those high walls which screen the gardens and which prevent our seeing anything behind them, Here there are no walls, the palm-trees grow all about, with vegetables and grass at their feet; vines are trained from stem to stem, and give an impression of virgin forest. Little paths and sun-baked alleys lead one past wells and fruit-trees until, coming suddenly out of the shade, one finds oneself on the desert again. A small group of palm-trees cuts the horizon, and then, away, away, the Sahara as far as the eye can reach. The sun sets in an orange radiance, wrapping the palm-trees in a mantle of gold-dust; the breeze springs up and rustles through the oasis; peace and silence are everywhere, and one is tempted to remain in this quiet for a few days. It is free to the traveler to do as he pleases, but our journey must be accomplished, and sooner or later we must push on toward the east.

After Guerrera the road continues across this rose-colored landscape. It is impossible to describe it adequately, photographs do not give the impression of delicate color or of the limitless horizon, neither can the mind of him who has not been in the real Sahara visualize the vast expanse of sky which seems to cover the world.

Some fifty kilometers before reaching Touggourt one comes into the sand. It is an impression as different as possible from anything which has been passed up to the present. Soft white dunes rise up before one, curling back and looking like great waves of the Atlantic about to break into foam. In all directions this sea extends without any sort of break, and one realizes a little what it must be to lose one's way in a desert where there is nothing to guide one, nothing to differentiate one dune from another.

If the wind is not blowing, it is a pleasant drive through this area of sand, but if it is, the drifting grit blinds, gets into the engine, and covers the track, and it is practically certain that sooner or later the car will stick and that it will take infinite trouble to free it.—From "Algeria from Within," by R. V. C. BODLEY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Such an Evening Walk

SOMETIMES I WISH my head were on a pivot, so that it could go around and around without missing anything. Tonight, just before sunset, as I walked along the sea wall, the sun showed itself for the first time in four days. A red ball of fire, it ignited the heavens and they burst into flame. I walked slowly homeward, looking backward as often as I could to the glorious west.

The wind, running over the face of the sea, left footprints of vivid color behind. Overhead, clouds of fantastic shapes were being shifted by the hand of an artist. Then, suddenly, the full moon slipped from its dark moorings.

The sun at my back, the moon just ahead, the ocean alongside—and me, doing my best to overcome the limitations of a neck which, even in pre-war days, was not made of rubber.

A. S. H.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Plans Take More Than a Day ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

What are all these postwar plans that the National Resources Planning Board has just issued?

Well, they cover so much ground that it is almost impossible to digest them in one article. But in effect they say the war is not going to last indefinitely; we ought to figure out, now, some of the things we shall want to do after the war; otherwise we shall be caught as much by surprise in peace as we were at Pearl Harbor.

Suppose the war has just ended. The bells are still ringing. What does that involve? Well, there is an army of perhaps 12,000,000 men to demobilize. There are 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 war workers who will have to look for new jobs. The Government will have a perfectly stupendous investment tied up in war factories which private industry is now running. (You may not realize it, but factories like Willow Run are generally owned by the government or else are using government capital.)

Who will get those factories? What will be done with them? The possibility of a huge crop of postwar millionaires is present. On the other hand, should this vast investment be scrapped in order to safeguard private industry? Take it all in all, the economic problem of "D" Day may be a great deal more difficult than that of "M" Day, when we went to war.

Sudden Surplus of Goods

Here is one minor phase of the matter: When you think of the war ending you think immediately of getting back to "normalcy." (The wry comment is going around Washington right now that some ex-isolationists want to take us back to "subnormalcy.") At any rate, it will be fun to get the old car out again, and have butcher shops and markets free once more. But how soon will this come about?

The National Resources Planning Board has been looking into the future. When the war ends it will not mean that there is a sudden surplus of civilian goods; as a matter of fact, there will be quite a lag before new durable goods get on the market again. It isn't easy to start up closed factories. Are price restrictions to be lifted immediately? Not unless we are going to have a violent price inflation.

With all that war bond saving suddenly uncorked, and competing for a limited supply of postwar goods, prices will skyrocket unless restrictions are continued at least for a while. At any rate, that is the conclusion of the Resources Board. Maybe its conclusions will be disregarded. Maybe its report is all a subtle plot to perpetuate Federal bureaucracy and Washington regulation. But reading over its comment on this section of the postwar problem, it strikes one observer, anyway, as having a good deal of sense.

Work for Soldiers

New problems open out in every direction. Who is going to put those returned soldiers to work? Well, the general conception is that the blow of demobilization will be softened by a big system of public works. But for anything like that, plans have to be made now. When D-Day comes it is too late.

Mr. Roosevelt stressed this yesterday at the White House. Plans for public works totaling $7,000,000,000 are proposed but it takes six months or a year to get these into effect unless specifications are decided upon in advance and the engineering work done. So far Congress has authorized only one seventh of this total.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to start that planning now, and really get down to cases? Here again, it is a fairly noncontroversial issue, and the Senate will soon set up its own committee to study the matter at the recommendation of conservative Senator Walter F. George.

There are other broad generalizations that most people can agree upon. One is, that it is now possible to supply goods for everybody if we only find out how to distribute the purchasing power. We have the factories, men, skill, and raw material, and the war shows that we can supply jobs for everybody—in war.

Democratic Progress Upheld

Can it be done, also, in peace? Most persons believe it can be. But that raises the next point. Ninety-nine Americans out of 100 are determined that this can be done by democratic processes and without overthrowing the capitalistic system. There is nothing in the NRPB report which this writer can find that denies this.

What it does say, however, and this is a controversial issue round which probably the real discussion will center, is that a good deal more governmental direction and regulation will be needed to establish the goals which the Board proposes, a new economic "bill of rights," with the declared policy of the Government "to underwrite full employment," and among other things "to guarantee a job for every man released from the armed forces and the war industries at the close of the war, with fair pay and working conditions."

As I read these voluminous reports, the men who have compiled them would put first responsibility for this laudable goal on private enterprise and old-fashioned business initiative; but they do recommend that the Government supplement private enterprise and, above all, that it announce in advance its determination to step in and help out if another devastating slump, or equally devastating inflationary boom, starts to form.

The authors have explored the existing Social Security system too, and conclude it is a fragmentary, piecemeal affair that needs integration. One of the strongest recommendations made is substitution for the present federal-state system of "a wholly federal system." In its broad aspects, it is exactly the desire to secure a better integrated system that is the heart of the Beveridge Plan, over in Britain.

The Country Speaks: Texas

The Story of a Town ..... *By Selden Menefee*

The story of the country town of Bartlett, Texas, is a story of what public ownership of utilities has done for a community.

Bartlett is a town of about 2,000 persons in the black soil belt of central Texas, north of Austin. Twenty years ago a young man named Randall W. Miller came there from the neighboring town of Hearne to open a Ford agency. Hearne had its own power plant, and Mr. Miller soon began to agitate for a municipal plant in Bartlett which would compete with the privately owned one already established. In 1930 he was elected mayor, an office the wiry, dynamic man has held ever since.

Mr. Miller's first attempt to get a public power plant resulted in the private power company obtaining an injunction against the project. An election was then held, and the people voted 4 to 1 for public power. The plant cost $90,000, but in the first year of its operation it showed a net profit of $11,000. In June, 1934, when it began production, it generated 18,700 kilowatt hours; four years later it was turning out 51,000 kilowatts, and had 94 per cent of all customers.

By the end of 1942, the debt on the city light plant had been cut from $90,000 to $42,000. Street lighting for which the town had formerly paid $2,500 a year was being supplied by the new plant for $24 a year. When the light plant is all paid for it is expected that local taxes will be unnecessary.

In 1935 Mayor Miller decided to let the light plant help to finance the building of a city hall, instead of renting rooms in private buildings. With the equivalent of the rentals formerly paid, plus a part of the profits from the light plant, the handsome little brick building is rapidly being paid for.

Armed with this experience, Bartlett put in an early bid for Federal aid for rural electrification. In 1936 it got the first Rural Electrification project in the nation. Today the REA project has more than 500 miles of power lines in the area around Bartlett, and is so prosperous that it has already paid off two notes totaling $22,800 which were not due until 1956 and 1957.

In 1938 Mayor Miller proposed that the town buy the sewer system, for the use of which the residents had long been paying $1 a month apiece in "sewer rent." The people voted for this by 107 to 2. Mr. Miller closed up his business a year ago, and now divides his time between the mayor's office and the REA project, which he heads. He attributes the success of public ownership in Bartlett to the "hundred per cent co-operation of the citizens." But a major part of the credit should go to him for his solid, progressive leadership.

Partly because of its sound finances, Bartlett has weathered the war better than most small southern towns. Some stores have closed; but the migration of local labor to near-by Camp Hood and the larger war centers has been partly compensated for by some two dozen army families from Camp Hood, who have filled all of the town's vacant houses.

The most grievous problems facing Bartlett now, according to its citizens, are the shortage of farm labor, intensified by the migration of Negroes North and West; and the growing independence of those colored workers who remain.

When the war is over, the army families will leave and many war workers will return. The farmers once more will have the help they need to raise bountiful crops from the black, waxy soil of Bell and Williamson Counties.

To Change the Subject:

"First Nighters" on Fire-Watching Duty ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

"Two women fire watchers," Val ruminated as we toasted our toes in her apartment in Westminster one evening early in 1943.

"You mean one woman fire watcher. I'm the only one on duty tonight," I protested, nestling further into the cushions.

"Two women fire watchers," she repeated doggedly. I conceded her point as we continued to gaze into the rose-and-blue flames of the gas fire.

"A friend with an apartment in the right place," I murmured, "is the great need of every woman fire watcher. We've been conscripted since October and haven't had a serious air raid. I wish they all had a friend like you. . . ."

"You mean a friend with a flat like mine," Val interpolated. . . .

"Yes," I agreed, "with a flat like this, less than 400 yards from H. Q."

Fire watchers are allowed to seek food when there's no raid so long as they keep within 400 yards of the building at which they are on duty.

The supper-trolley glided gently in.

"These brussels sprouts are jolly good," I said, with one poised on a fork halfway to my mouth. It made a quick return to the plate as the sound of a banshee-wail obtruded itself on the party.

We set off, carefully dodging the Air Raid Precautions and fire vans screaming their way out of an adjoining yard.

Footing it across Victoria Street and through the little churchyard, we were speeded by the increasingly heavy barrage.

"Well, well, first real raid since we've been conscripted," my woman colleague, Watcher No. 3, said as we took the elevator to the guard room on the fourth floor. We were a party of four—two men, veteran watchers, and two women "first nighters" on official duty.

The show was well on by this time and the men said they'd better take a look at things from the roof.

Torches were found in the guard room and two big gray tin hats. They didn't fit very well. We had to walk about as though we were in a deportment class with books balanced on our heads.

Watcher No. 2 came down from the roof. He looked the part to perfection—overcoat buttoned right up, black shiny tin hat pulled well down over ears, strap under chin.

"It's quieter now, if you'd care to come up on the roof," he announced. We climbed the stairway. There was still a rumbling of guns in the distance. Gathering courage, we stepped out of the door on to the flat roof. Shells were still bursting in the distance. There was a crescent moon. Only one barrage balloon was visible. We seemed to be almost under the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. Big Ben boomed 9:30 p. m. There was a loud whine of something falling. We shrank back nearer the door, but seeing the Chief Fire Watcher looking at us out of the corner of his eye, we thrust hands deeper into pockets and looked at the sky.

"Dud shell," the imperturbable Chief said cryptically. The next day we learned it had fallen into the cabbage patch at Buckingham Palace.

"Look, the blimp is coming down a bit," No. 2 announced.

No. 3 looked around quickly and her tin hat lurched over one eye.

The Chief Fire Watcher told us where to find tin hats that would fit a little better. Mine this time was a shining white one.

It still was fairly quiet and we climbed to the roof again.

Soon the all-clear sounded. We listened to the BBC news on the radio and then turned into our camp cots fully dressed. But not to sleep very much.

It seemed as though we had just got to sleep when the siren's wail crept insidiously louder and louder in through the blacked-out windows. Almost immediately loud gunfire made us spring up.

A gentle tap on the door was followed by the Chief Watcher's assurances that it wasn't overhead yet and we weren't to bother to get up unless he called us.

This time we prepared hot drinks while the men did the roof spotting. The second alert lasted an hour.

It was 6 a. m. and very cold when No. 3 crept into her cot again, with the pertinent observation: "Well, if Mom hasn't forgotten to put the hot-water bottle in my bed!"

Emerging into Victoria Street about 6:15 a. m., I fingered the two half crowns in my pocket—wages for fire watching. I had come nearer to earning that dollar than ever before, I reflected, as I joined the throngs of Civil Defense workers finding their way home by the light of their torches.

Anything we had experienced in Westminster paled into insignificance the next day as we read of the heroic work of newly-conscripted women fire watchers in outer London and the suburbs.

Plantigrade Pointers: Ups and Downs in Desert

Ewing Galloway

Native Berbers and Their Camels on the Sand Dunes of the Sahara Desert

A war correspondent shares a date with a dromedary, and finds that navigating a 'ship of the desert' in war—or peace—is a very fine art indeed, but the camels are coming—and they get there.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in Tunisia

SOMEWHERE IN THE SAHARA, March 13. Passed by Censor—French occupation of the Oasis of Tozeur to the north of Chott Djerid on the flank of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main army emphasizes the valuable work of camel troops such as those I have been the first war correspondent to visit out here in the desert vastnesses.

They oppose the newest means of war—airplane and tank—with one of the very oldest. And Marshal Rommel has had to take seriously these Meharistes which can plod their way at a steady 30 kilometers a day for a month and a half on end across sands too soft for tanks to travel on and which dismount to conduct elusive guerrilla warfare.

These figures are specified advisedly because they actually represent the achievement of one detachment as recounted to me by Gen. Paul Achille de Lay, commanding the French troops operating in the Sahara. This was the detachment that captured Ghat, last of the Italian southern positions in Africa. From the time of this success, General de Lay's Meharistes were in wireless connection with Gen. Paul Leclerc's columns of Fighting French, who now are combining with British Army and French regular troops to time future attacks with the Americans threatening the southern Tunisian key point of Gafsa from the northwest.

Bombing Unnecessary

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, United States air commander here, promised General de Lay to unload 6,000 kilograms of bombs on Ghat if necessary, but said he would greatly prefer not to have to do so. He didn't. When the French began day-and-night patrol attacks, the Italians withdrew into the old Turkish fortress in the center of Ghat that had accommodations for 500 troops, and although they had machine guns and a couple of artillery pieces, they surrendered.

The garrison that gave up thus without fighting comprised 12 Italian officers, 35 Italian noncommissioned officers, and 150 native soldiers. Most of the Touregs, the famous veiled camel riders, who had been recruited by the Italians, escaped to fight another day—on one side or the other—for 300 of them stole away through the widely dispersed and small French surrounding forces.

Those who did not get away were found to be wearing a badge on which their Italian sponsors had inscribed "Hic Sunt Leones," meaning "Here Are the Lions." The French Meharistes took these for themselves and inscribed on the reverse side in French, "Et Voici les Chasseurs"—"And Here Are the Hunters."

Since those days, Gen. Leclerc's and Gen. de Lay's forces have met and the Meharistes—who include truck-borne infantry as well as camel riders and a small amount of artillery—have been taking care of the sector east of Biskra that opens and closes like a fan.

They now have to contend with German tanks and experienced, well-armed infantry located at various posts in the desert on Rommel's flank and the Meharistes are handicapped by the fact they can hope to cope with the enemy only when he ventures out onto the soft sands where armored troops can't operate. But it is General de Lay's Meharistes who are looking after the Eighth Army's flank as it moves northward into Tunisia.

The greatest menace to the camel troops is the airplane, for its reconnaissance robs the Meharistes of one of their most powerful weapons—the element of surprise—and its machine guns can tak a heavy toll even against troops dispersing rapidly.

Airplane Attacks

The Germans have brought many airplanes into Ameuik against men who lack antiaircraft and antitank weapons they need. One platoon of 40 men lost two killed and eight wounded in one raid. But in assessing the significance of such apparently light casualties, it has to be remembered the forces are numerically small, the presence of French officers is vital to their success, and replacements are difficult to effect, owing to the enormous distances often separating groups.

When the Germans pushed through Kasserine Pass three weeks ago, the French had no troops in the Biskra sector. But the German thrust that opened fresh maneuvering space for Marshal Rommel threatened to open a route to Biskra and jeopardize the Americans' southern flank. This was important because it promised to give the Axis high ground and put it on the path the Arabs followed when they invaded North Africa long years ago.

This danger now has been averted by successful counterattacks. The key to the situation in the south now is Gafsa, where the Germans have a formidable concentration of tanks, aircraft, and troops in anticipation of a powerful attack from the American sector of the Allied line.

Up-to-Date Equipment

Occupation of Tozeur, in the central Tunisian sector, officially announced as completed, is important to subsequent Allied plans because the highly specialized Meharistes have shown that they still can play a significant role.

General de Lay remarked of them, "Though short of modern equipment and training in use of it, they have been brought up to date as far as possible. They take into action mortars and are equipped with radio. This means they no longer have to work as isolated formations entirely out of touch with one another and headquarters.

"To some extent, casualties can be replaced by air transport and wounded taken care of, and, of course, co-ordination can be insured between various detachments."

The General laughed when I mentioned to him a story I had read in the French press here about a dramatic camel charge that told of the Meharistes whipping their mounts into a sort of desert version of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

"Only in Fiction"

"That happens only in fiction," he said. "The camel trooper fights essentially as a guerrilla infantryman and uses the camel only as a means of transport. It is a big target except when made to kneel down on the sand, and against modern automatic weapons, with their ultrarapid rate of fire, has to be taken into action only with extreme caution, owing to the seriousness of losing it in the limitless desert expanses."

The camel can be described as the most economical form of transport in use in the war today. It can go a week without water and eats only simple fodder easily carried or such plants and shrubs as it can find en route.

The camel, which is a paradoxical beast in many respects, is both extremely tough and extremely fragile. It has to be rested for at least as long a period as it works—that is, to say, if on trek for a month or two on end, it must then be rested for the same continuous period.

And it knows no compromise between being fit to keep moving long distances and being unfit to move at all.

The Meharistes themselves—Arabs with the exception of commissioned and noncommissioned officers, who are French—are among the most specialized of troops. A platoon of 60 of them, setting out with 120 camels—half of them ridden, the other half resting from having been ridden—on an operation that may keep them months in the terrific heat of the desert, carries a commissariat that provides for each man the following rations for a month: 18 kilograms of flour, four kilograms of macaroni, two kilograms of rice, 500 grams of coffee for the Frenchmen and the same amount of tea for the Arabs, one liter of oil, 1½ kilograms of sugar, one kilogram of salt, and variable quantities of dates, of which the riders eat the fruit and the camels eat the stones.

Each camel is the personal property of the trooper who provides it, and is issued along with his arms and his picturesque uniform of blue trousers and red vest under white burnous, the one-piece cloaklike garment worn by the Arabs. The troopers' pay now is about 1,800 francs a month, but before the war it was only around 500 francs. In the absence of modern weapons they need so badly, their standard weapon is the French rifle of the pre-World War epoch.

They carry, of course, camping equipment, which is of the sketchiest variety.

One paradoxical feature of the camels is that they are not really camels at all. They are dromedaries, which have only one hump to a camel's two. The Meharistes derive their name from the word Mehar, which means saddle camel, the name camel being applied generically to pack animals. This is only one of many misconceptions which exist in regard to camels. Another one held by me on the strength of distant childhood riding experiences in the Zoological Gardens was that it is easy to ride.

More intimate acquaintance with the Arabs' good friend picturesquely called "The ship of the desert" and subsequent intimate acquaintance with the solidity of the allegedly soft desert sand when sat upon suddenly from a considerable height have adjusted this misconception while evoking indorsement for the nickname above quoted. It also has made it easy to understand why even the Meharistes fail to develop the same degree of affection for their horse.

The camel is an unresponsive creature. It doesn't register pleasure to the approach of its master or respond to demonstrations of affection, which therefore are not manifested. With a novice aboard, it doesn't respond even to the rein or kick in the neck, which is the accepted method of inviting it to proceed.

In my abysmal ignorance of the subject it was a great surprise to find that the first step toward riding a camel is to remove one's boots. Real camel riders are barefooted and use their toes to convey "sailing" orders. As a novice is extremely unlikely to convey anything with his toes that is intelligible to the camel by this medium and still less likely is the camel to be thereby influenced if he did, the novice has the privilege of retaining his socks, which is more than he is likely to do in regard to his seat.

The latter is the definition of point of contact—or otherwise—between the rider and the forward slopes of the hump. The passenger has legs on each side of a species of sketchy pommel that he is strictly enjoined not to grasp for security purposes. His feet are then crossed so that what is normally the outside edge of each is in contact with the lower reaches of the animal's neck. That position is Number 1, so to speak. Position 2 depends on circumstances—and the camel.

"Theory" of Starting

A downward thrust on the animal's neck, which has the fur worn off in this area devoted to these pedal proceedings, makes it move forward from a standing position—if it can be induced to stand. That's the theory—and for the novice it is apt to remain just that. Camel riding is full of subtleties such as guiding the mount by the shifting of balance, varying pressure with the feet and rein, and deft toework.

Shifting of balance, however, is too involuntary for a novice to do much intentional variation of pressure with feet or rein, though he may do a great deal by accident. And the result, in my observation is more statuesque than progressive. Later it is apt to become more progressive than stylish.

The rein is merely a single line attached to a ring in the camel's nose. This is hauled to the right if there is anything one wishes the camel to see in that direction and to the left if interest lies that way. An upward pull of the rein is alleged to cause the beast to rise to its feet from the kneeling position adopted so the rider may mount, and a downward flick that is carried along the rein until it tugs at the animal's nose from beneath is supposed to make it kneel down from a standing position. The animal is alleged to halt if the rider pulls on its rein.

Take It by the Ear

The first move toward actually mounting the camel is to have someone seize it firmly by the left ear. This has much the same effect as pressing the button on automobile Klaxon.

The animal begins to make an extremely sinister and novel expression of deep distaste for the rider and all he stands for and it keeps on doing this until it yields to the suggestion—of the ear holder—that it should rise to its feet. It's just as well for the rider's peace of mind, if any, that he can't see the camel's face. For in this period, the camel's expression is far from humorous though quite ruminative and if looks had propulsive power, the rider would be well on his way.

The next experience is rather like ascending in the earliest type of elevator. It ends with the rider at an altitude magnified by his emotions where he is apt to wonder why he omitted bringing his parachute. There then is an intermission devoted to persuading the animal to move forward. This is followed by a contest devoted to persuading the animal to cease doing so, especially if one accidentally puts it straight into top gear with the big toe or some other unsuspected means.

The last problem is the one of descending. This is frequently solved by the camel. A more dignified finale is assured, however, if the rider succeeds in attending to it himself.

First Lesson

Having registered strong vocal protest at being obliged to get up, the camel balances matters logically by another recital at the prospect of having to kneel down. Between the two renderings, the novice has had the first lesson.

That goes a long way toward insuring respect for any Meharistes he may have seen—as I did—indulging in races at top speed and lashing camels with long whips as they—the riders, not the camels—balance between the soles of their feet on the animal's neck and their point of contact with its hump.

Details of Hess' Arrival Told in British Publication

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Soldier guards said they asked Rudolf Hess, former No. 2 deputy to Adolf Hitler, soon after he parachuted to earth in Scotland May 10, 1941, if he would like to return to Germany and Herr Hess shouted:

"No, no, no, no!"

This and other details of Herr Hess' flight to Britain were told for the first time in "Roof Over Britain," the official story of Britain's antiaircraft defenses, published yesterday. Herr Hess is now a prisoner of war.

Herr Hess' plane, a Messerschmitt 110, was sighted circling over a searchlight post several miles from Glasgow at 11:07 p. m.

The pilot (Herr Hess) switched off the engine and made a shallow dive straight at the post. The men on the ground believed at first they were being dive-bombed, but then saw a parachute stream out. The plane crashed 250 yards away and burst into flames.

Two antiaircraft signalmen found the parachutist with an injured ankle, sitting in an armchair in a farmer's house. He extended his hands to show they were empty and said:

"Ah, British soldiers—no guns, no bombs."

He first told them his name was "Alfred Horn." After a pause he added: "I have a very important message for the Duke of Hamilton." He said he had met the Duke at the Olympic Games in Berlin.

The soldiers who captured Herr Hess said they had stopped at the farmer's house and were looking around outside for their quarry when the farmer appeared and asked: "Are you looking for a parachutist?"

They assured him they were.

"Well, he's inside now. He arrived a half-minute ago," the farmer said.

Asked where he came from, Herr Hess replied: "Munich—in four hours."

Asked if he had ever been in Britain before, the former deputy Führer said "no."

Herr Hess seemed to want to be friendly, the soldiers said, and showed them pictures of his wife and son, with whom he said he had spent the morning.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Vast Program for Britain's Schools May Evolve as Part of General Reforms

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is generally expected in England that an Education Bill will be introduced into Parliament in 1943, though it is recognized that the war situation might always compel deferment till later.

The political parties, the associations of teachers and educational administrators, and many other bodies concerned directly or indirectly with education have for months been examining the many problems involved in any comprehensive scheme of educational reform. More than fifty of these bodies have issued memoranda or reports containing more or less detailed sets of proposals.

These programs show a large measure of agreement as to the main legislative and administrative changes desired by informed opinion in the country. The content of this agreement may well be illustrated by the 12-point program to the Council for Educational Advance, a body set up last November by the Trades Union Congress, the Union of Co-operative Societies, the National Union of Teachers, and the Workers' Educational Association. This program is:

1. The raising of the school-leaving age to 15 without exemption by the end of the war, and to 16 not more than three years later. 2 Free education under a single secondary code for all children after the primary stage. 3. Common standards of staffing, equipment, and amenities in all schools. 4. Adequate provision of nursery schools and classes. 5 Free medical services and school meals. 6 Maintenance allowances for children in all post-primary schools. 7. Day continued education for all between 16 and 18. 8. Prohibition of employment below the school-leaving age and its control by the education authorities up to the age of 18. 9. The licensing and inspection of any school outside the national system. 10. A unified system of administration to replace the dual control of schools. 11. Free access to universities and higher technical colleges for all who can benefit thereby. 12. Ample provision for adult education.

Equal Opportunity

The Council for Educational Advance was formed in order that the organizations it represents might work together to provide "equality of educational opportunity for all children irrespective of their social or economic condition, and thus insure that they are equipped for a full life and for democratic citizenship." Those words express the general desire in England.

The Council is conducting a vigorous nation-wide campaign of public meetings, and in January sent an influential deputation to the President of the Board of Education—a recognized method in England of impressing public opinion upon the Government.

Other points upon which there is general agreement are that the physical conditions in schools must be greatly bettered and the average size of classes much reduced: that the recruitment and training of teachers must be radically overhauled, and the status and pay of teachers raised and equalized: that the content of education, from the primary school to the university, needs substantial revision and that there must be far larger provision of technical education; and that the school medical and nutritional services must be enlarged and extended. And, that all our education must have a democratic purpose.

Two Ancient Problems

There is not general agreement that a fully national system under a unified administration directed from the center is desirable. Two ancient and stubborn problems are the cause of most of the controversy: Those of Dual Control and the Public Schools.

Both have their roots deep in our history. The religious denominations were ploneers of mass education in England. As a result, despite ever-increasing public control, they still own the buildings of approximately half the elementary schools, and have the right to give to the children in these schools denominational religious instruction. In the publicly provided schools only non-denominational instruction may be given.

The issues involved by dual control are far too numerous and intricate to discuss here; suffice to say that they have since 1870 wrecked any attempt to create a genuinely national system of State education.

There are hopes that at least a solution is in sight. The President of the Board of Education, his officials, the teachers and administrators, and the churches, have long been striving earnestly for one, and not altogether unsuccessfully.

The Public Schools

The Public School problem is today quite as involved as that of dual control. Originally, the term "public school" was confined to a few establishments only: all quite independent of public funds or control, all expensive, exclusive, and having a high prestige value; and almost all boarding schools. Today there are about 180 schools (out of some 1450 secondary schools) on the list of the Headmasters' Conference—which carries automatically the status of "public school."

Some are independent, but more are in receipt of public money: some are boarding, some day schools, some both; some are expensive, some not; some exclusive, some far from being so; some have high prestige value, some not a great deal. A Government committee is sitting to inquire how the public school system can at least be brought into closer relationship with the State system, but it cannot be said that as yet the prospects of agreement are rosy. Public opinion is fiercely divided; there are extremists who, on the one hand would abolish the public school system, on the other would preserve it intact as it stands. But it can be said that the great volume of opinion on both sides of the fence is sincerely anxious to democratize the public schools, to preserve their educational virtues, yet rid them of their social vices. The trouble is how; no proposal agreeable to both sides has yet been put forward.

We are moving towards an Education Bill. How enlightened a bill no one can yet say. Two things are certain; it will not be an isolated measure, but an integral part of a comprehensive scheme of social reform; and people want it to be enlightened. And so, what comes out of the bill may be something much greater than the bill itself.

Child Care Featured in Junior College

Adequate child care, with trained women and girls to provide it in the face of wartime demands for more and more women going into defense plants, is an urgent need facing the United States today. Communities and interested groups are establishing day nurseries. Some high schools and junior colleges are taking the lead in offering training. Nasson College in Springvale, Maine, goes on a 12-month basis in June for the duration, featuring courses in child care, with a Children's Center for demonstration work. Other courses offered are cafeteria management and secretarial work. The two-year diploma courses will be accelerated so that those entering in June, 1943, may graduate by September, 1944. Nasson, but three hours from Boston, boasts a village campus, 16 miles from the ocean and 16 miles from Rochester, N. H., "gateway to the White Mountains."

The Children Write Their Daddy

The Family Forum
With Daddy Away at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia

We, too, have had our Daddy leave for overseas. My two boys are a little older than Mrs. M. H.'s little girl, for mine are no longer in the piggy-back stage, but are stalwart sons of 8 and 5 years.

Daddy was the official "why" answerer always, and during those "man-to-man talks" he introduced them to the wonders of elementary chemistry, physics, entomology, and botany. These I do my best to carry on, but the other activities with daddy consisted of boxing, tumbling, and other strenuous items which mama doesn't even try to duplicate.

Keeping Memories Alive

However, I realize that inasmuch as Daddy may be away for quite a long time, I must not let the boys forget their happy times with their adored parent. To keep the memory of all those happy times fresh, we have "Daddy's Night" every Tuesday and Friday. With a sheet of V-mail stationery we begin "Tonight we are remembering. . . ." The boys then choose a topic, listing all the happy things they can remember about the chosen theme.

The result is more of a composition than a formal letter. For example, our most recent one was "How you did tricks with us." The boys took turns remembering the pleasant times and incidents when Daddy and they had a rollicking good time doing tumbling tricks. The five-year-old dictates his items for me to write down, but the older son writes his own. Sometimes pictures pertinent to the theme will be drawn on the V-mail letter.

We Call It Daddy's Night

Next Tuesday's topic has already been chosen. It bears the imposing title of "Tonight we are remembering how you made fancy pancakes for us on Sunday morning."

I know their Daddy must be enjoying receiving these messages as much as the children enjoy preparing them.

This "Daddy's Night" feature, I must add, is in addition to letters that the children write from time to time that keep him posted on their present activities and interests.

(Mrs.) J. S. Y.

We should like to print more of these brief letters or accounts from families carrying on with Daddy away at war. Write and tell what you are doing to make harmonious adjustments.—Education Editor.

Geography Teachers?

Are you still teaching that the Midwest is the breadbasket and meat storehouse of the nation? Did you know that within the last 20 months it has become an industrialized area, while the industrialized East, such as New York State, has been losing its grip on industry? Since June, 1942, 37 per cent of war contracts, exclusive of food, have gone into the area embraced by 14 Midwestern, North Central, and Great Plains States.

Regional Grouping of States Within World Circle Is Talked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—A postwar regional federation of states within a world federation of states, both after the American pattern, is foreseen as the logical postwar setup for central and eastern Europe, by representatives of four of the seven small nations in this section taking part in a postwar planning symposium here at Antioch College during the past six weeks.

Representatives of Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Czechoslovakia together with 10 American labor, education, and government experts, agreed at the outset on three major points; that postwar political as well as economic reconstruction must be planned now; that Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria must be organized into a regional federation; and that this regionalism must be kept within the broader framework of international understanding.

The strikingly significant fact that developed from the long discussions here was that this "new order" would be built along the same lines as our own federation of states in this country.

Reinhold Schairere, director of the United States Committee of Education Reconstruction, made this clear from the educational viewpoint when he said: "American education, as the world's largest and widest educational system, will serve as a model in all those features that are truly democratic."

Nicholas Mirkovich, head of the Yugoslav Office of Reconstruction, reported that his office has been studying proposals made by American farm experts and said that he was "amazed by the similarity" between American plans and those of his government.

Wants TVA on Danube

Arthur Morgan, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, noted how American economic planning could be advantageously applied to Europe, with his proposal that a "TVA on the Danube" be set up.

Otakar Odlozilik, one of the Czech delegates, a member of the Columbia University faculty, declared: "All sound elements in the occupied countries, if given a chance, and freedom, would welcome a thorough reconstruction to provide for such a smooth collaboration as now exists between the 48 American states."

It was made clear that the conferees were seeking no panacea, and asking no favors. They were merely discussing, with American experts, and before an audience of American students, their own plans and desires for the future.

It was similarly clear that they all recognized the need, first of collaboration among themselves, but, above all, world collaboration.

Sylwin Strakacz, Yugoslavian Minister of State, declared that "the nations of central and eastern Europe can find a common solution for many of their problems on the basis of the similarity of their geographic and social structures."

Ludwik Krzyzanowski, editor of "New Europe," said that the similar struggles which the Baltic and Adriatic countries have endured for independent political existence would be another factor contributing to mutual understanding and unity.

Carter Goodrich warned that "we must be no more anxious to encourage central and eastern European isolationism than Pan-American isolationism." His sentiments were echoed by Carnegie Endowment representative Sanford Schwarz's plea for "international organization"; Antioch President Algo Henderson's demand for a "centralizing authority," and Minister Strakacz's proposal about "partial union." Every conference attendant was made to feel that world-wide co-operation was the accepted foundation of any more limited organization.

The conferees agreed on these factors to facilitate regional unity: geographic conditions, common political experience, common cultural backgrounds, similiar Slavic language, mutual need for industrial development, mutual need for economic security, mutual need for agricultural rehabilitation, and mutual post-war relief demands.

Prominent Pole's Plan

Stefan de Ropp, Director of the Polish Information Center, presented a comprehensive program of action which was given favorable consideration. He proposed:

1. Board of Tariffs, whose duty it would be to work for free trade.
2. Central Bank of Issue, which wolud attempt to conceive a common monetary unit.
3. Common Board of Trade, for marketing of surplus commodities.
4. Transportation Board, to hold down tariffs.
5. Bureau of Standards and Metals, to see that all countries work out identical metals and standards systems.
6. Educational Commission, for co-ordinating education activities.
7. Board of Equalization, Purchase and Distribution of Raw Materials.
8. Custom Boards, to help in gradual reduction of import-export duties.
9. Labor Organization Board, to regulate skills and performances in all areas of activity.
10. Common Foreign Policy Board.
11. Defense Pool, to act as an enforcement agent.

From Mr. de Ropp's program, and those of other participants in the conference, the following objectives and problems of regional planning can be clearly stated.

Of primary consideration will be: (a) the rehabilitation of the agriculture systems, abolishment of land reform laws, restoration of farm equipment and establishment of security for the farmers; (b) industrialization of the area, including regional projects to establish economic unity, mainly through self-liquidating works; (c) development of common educational institutions to develop similar aims and ideas; (d) establishment of powerful political blocs which will in turn form territorial and economic blocs which will give these small countries power to work on an equal basis with larger countries.

They Also Serve

There should be maintained in the colleges a nucleus of those whose revealed aptitudes qualify them for long-range needs. These groups will be the trustees of the cultural heritage which the war is being fought to preserve; therefore, they should not be made to feel inferior or apologetic in the face of a PT boat commander or the driver of a tank.

—Wendell Willkie at Duke University

Through the Editor's Window

Saving the "Seed Corn" of the Liberal Arts

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The anxiety widely expressed over a possible permanent blackout of the liberal arts in our colleges seems to me a most heartening evidence of American balance. As a people, we have sometimes been swept into youthful extremes. War needs today have already converted most of our major colleges and junior colleges into higher technical or vocational schools. What of the kind of education which has helped to achieve the very liberty of thinking and appreciations we are fighting to preserve? How can we preserve at least the "seed corn" with which to come back into a more cultural emphasis after the war?

Some of the larger institutions are answering this question by forming within their prewar organization a technical or wartime "college," frankly a temporary unit and for the duration of course the largest unit. The liberal arts group—which includes those preparing for postwar reconstruction work in political and social sciences—is therefore less fundamentally dislocated than might occur where the whole institution has converted to meet technical needs. After the war the wartime technical college within the larger institution would, it is thought, gradually shrink to a department and in some institutions eventually disappear.

This is, of course, a matter of organization. The fact remains that few able-bodied young men, even if they could be deferred to train for postwar needs, can resist the immediate urge to get into the kinds of experience their friends and older brothers are going through in the fighting forces.

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Wendell Willkie has suggested that to put long-range training on a basis similar to that of service in the armed forces, the manpower program should draft and allocate. There should be some provision in this program for "leaving a nucleus in the colleges of men whose aptitudes qualify them as definitely for our long-range needs," he says in the Spring issue of The American Scholar. "For we cannot win a true victory unless there exists in this country a large body of liberally educated citizens. . . . If we are to risk our lives for freedom, we must at the same time do all we can to preserve the deep springs from which it flows."

Mr. Willkie urges that the continuity of the liberal arts be preserved also through the liberal education of the women of America.

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This would mean that more girls than in normal times be given the impetus and opportunity to go to college, and with long-range rather than immediate vocational aims. In the face of the present strong attraction of women into fields normally filled by men and the increasing need for women in war industry, this doubtless would have to be part of a planned national program, supported by scholarships. Wise as such a scheme might be, it seems unlikely to be pushed on a national scale in the face of the many urgent immediate adjustments.

One therefore finds special comfort in the views of President Conant of Harvard, who sees no danger of a permanent blackout of the liberal arts. The very boys who have had to give up everything but technical study and spend some of their best years in the specialized work of the armed forces, are going to react strongly in favor of the arts when the war job is done, President Conant feels.

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Harvard's famous chemist-president, writing in the New York Times magazine, sees prosperity for the liberal arts after the war. He concedes that the future of the country would be gravely jeopardized if the liberal arts were abandoned, but yet expresses the conviction that they are too deeply intrenched in the American tradition to be lost. "The problem is not how to prevent the annihilation of the study of arts and letters but how to adapt a venerable tradition in education to our modern age," he declares.

He therefore sees the present radical adjustment period as an ideal time for thorough revaluation and inquiry. Now is the time to find out what kind of education is really valuable to modern American society and "to use the present interval for a renewed advance," he says. If the liberal arts are essential to a rich understanding of all that we are fighting to preserve they should not be alone the heritage of the mere 10 per cent who can go to college, who are "born to the purple," he points out.

He would have scholars and teachers, philosophers and administrators unite "in a thoroughgoing inquiry." Let them attempt to formulate "the policies by which our ideals may be perpetuated when war has ceased," is his challenge, and to bring about not alone in our colleges but also in our schools a "general education for free men in a nation dedicated to the principle of educational opportunity for all."

Easy Steps to Correct English

Recognizing the Eight Parts of Speech

47th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can you recognize the *eight parts of speech* and use them correctly?

Words are classified according to their *function* (their use in a sentence) into these eight parts: (1) noun; (2) pronoun; (3) verb; (4) adjective; (5) adverb; (6) conjunction; (7) preposition; (8) interjection. A word is not *in itself* a certain part of speech. Some words can be used as nouns, verbs, adjectives and even adverbs. So always find out first what the word *does* in a sentence. That will tell you what part of speech it is *in that sentence.*

A. A *noun* is a word used as the name of a person, place, or thing. Examples: *Betty, Benjamin* (names of persons); *Chicago, Canada* (names of places); *box, ship* (names of things). Words like *hope, faith, strength, thought* also serve as nouns, loosely classified as things (or as abstract nouns).

Underscore the nouns in this sentence: Happiness grows at our own firesides.

B. A *pronoun* is a word used *instead* of a noun. Examples: I, you, he, they, we, who, it.

Underscore the pronoun: A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

C. A *verb* is a word that expresses action or state of being. Examples: swim, think, read, is, are, was.

Underscore the verb: Truth never grows old.

D. An *adjective* is a word that describes a person, place, or thing (that is, describes a noun or pronoun). Examples: *generous* (can describe a person); *interesting* (can describe a place); *heavy* (can describe a thing).

Underscore the adjective: Mexico enjoys gay fiestas.

E. An *adverb* is a word that describes a (1) verb, (2) an adjective, (3) or another adverb. Examples: (1) *carefully* (can describe the verb *read*); (2) *really* (can describe the adjective *true*); (3) *quite* (can describe another adverb *eagerly*).

Underscore the adverb (or adverbs): All things become surprisingly easy that are done willingly. . . . That pilot is absolutely convinced he can win. . . . "Speak well of your friend, of your enemy say nothing."

F. A *conjunction* is a connecting word, used to join words or groups of words in a sentence. Examples: and, but, not only—but also, either—or.

Underscore the conjunction: "What an ornament and safeguard is humor!"

G. A *preposition* is a word used to show the relationship of a noun (or pronoun) to another word in the sentence. Examples: against, along, between, from, for, in, into, of, on, toward, under, with.

Underscore the preposition: "It is from books that wise men derive consolation."

H. You may be interested to know how to classify such words as *alas, ah, oh, hello,* and *hurrah.* These words are called *interjections.* An *interjection* is an exclamatory word, expressing emotion (such as joy, fear, surprise). Also, an interjection has little or no grammatical connection with the remainder of these sentences:

Underscore the interjections in these sentences:

Hurrah! We won. . . . Oh, did you call me? . . . Hello! Can you hear me? . . . Ah, for one hour of leisure! . . . Alas, haste makes waste. . . . Oh! It's raining.

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Answers

Sentences: A—Happiness, firesides; B—his; C—grows; D—gay; E—surprisingly, willingly, absolutely, well; F—and; G—from; H—Hurrah, Oh, Hello, Ah, Alas, Oh.

Lesson 48 will run in the News Columns. Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

What Is U. S. Fighting For? Chicago OCD Has Answers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What's this town coming to?

University professors are taking over the City Council chambers, which up to now have known only the aldermanic variety of oratory, and are converting the hall into a classroom for five successive Mondays in March and April. Of course the war is responsible.

It is all the doing of the Office of Civilian Defense and its Morale Division. This Division is endeavoring to educate Chicago citizens in the aims, purposes, and problems of the war. Discussion groups are being organized on a local community basis similar to air-raid defenses.

But discussion group leaders themselves need to get a better understanding of the problems their groups are to talk about. That is the reason for the lectures in the Council Chambers.

An educational committee, consisting of representatives from four universities in this area, from the Chicago Public Library, and the Adult Education Council, is offering a course of study organized around the theme "Achieving Victory." Five two-hour lecture sessions have been arranged on five consecutive Mondays beginning March 8. Each of Chicago's 75 local communities is invited to send several delegates.

The first session is to be devoted to the subject, "United Nations in the War." Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago and Prof. Franklin D. Scott of Northwestern University will be the instructors that night.

On other Mondays there will be other educators, as well as authorities from the War Manpower Commission and the War Labor Board. The following are subjects for different evenings: "Manpower and the War," "The Economics of War," "American Citizenship and the War," and "For What are We Fighting?"

"It should be clear at the outset," said Ralph H. Burke, Acting U. S. Co-ordinator of the Chicago OCD, "that the program is not a propaganda effort, but rather an educational project which will emphasize the principles of democratic life, explore the major problems of domestic and international concern today, and discuss the principal solutions offered."

Local discussion leaders recommended for the course may take it free of charge. The only condition is that the student pledge himself to volunteer his services in extending an understanding of the major issues of the war in his own community.

While these courses are being given to train leaders, OCD also is reaching out through the radio to encourage group discussion. A program entitled "This Is Your War" is on the air each Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Civilian defense leaders will discuss such subjects as "What Are You Fighting For?" "Will You Be Sitting at the Peace Table When the War Is Finally Won?" Community or block meetings will be organized, it is hoped, to carry on discussion following broadcasts.

Meat Men See Rush for Hamburgers If OPA Coupon System Goes Through

WASHINGTON, March 13 — Two pounds may be the average, but tentative plans for meat rationing would provide 3.1 pounds of hamburger or only 1⅓ pounds of sirloin steak a person a week, it was learned today from persons participating in the drafting of the program.

The wide discrepancy between the proposed coupon costs of meat has caused trade sources to complain to the Office of Price Administration that virtually the entire civilian population might switch home consumption from steaks and other cuts to hamburger, almost exclusively. This might send unmanageable crowds to the restaurants where steaks may be eaten without coupons, they said, and result in serious financial losses to meat retailers.

The figures were tentative and may be adjusted because of such complaints, however.

Under the plan, everyone will have 16 ration points a week to spend—red coupons in his canned goods book. Tentatively, the coupon value of hamburger was put at 5 points a pound, sirloin at 12 points a pound, and other cuts at varying figures which average 8 points a pound.

The same points must be used to buy butter, lard, canned salmon, and similar items. For this reason, a person would have to forego all these other things in order to get the theoretical maximum meat ration.

Unless the plan is changed, the average person could go to a restaurant for steak and use his home consumption coupons almost entirely for hamburger.

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Parents Please Note

THE EDUCATION PAGE

of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday carries advertisements of reliable schools and colleges. If you are considering a school for your son or daughter, why not consult the Monitor?

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COLLEGES

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ADDRESS.....

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,972,080
1943 volume to date	58,813,200
1942 volume to date	24,905,489

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	42½	42½	42½	—1
Acme Steel (3)	2	47½	47	47½	+1
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	11¼	10¾	10¾	
Air Reduction (1a)	4	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	65	2	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf xw	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	31	14⅜	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	3	30	29½	29½	— ½
Allen Ind Sti .35g	2	2⅜	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust (¾e)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	155½	155½	155½	+ ¼
Allied Mills (1e)	2	18½	18¼	18½	
Allied Strs (.30g)	31	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	15	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	8	21¾	21	21¾	
Amal Leath	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	26½	26¼	26¼	
Am Airlines (1½e)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
Am Bank Note ½g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf (3) †	20	53	53	53	
Am Bosch (¼e)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Brake Shoe ½g		39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	20	5½	5	5¼	
Am Can (3)	2	78	78	78	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	6	33⅜	33¼	33¾	— ⅜
Am Ch&Cable ½g	7	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Am Colortype .15g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¼g	3	16⅜	16½	16½	
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	60	101	100	100	— ½
Am Encaustic Til	7	3⅛	3	3	
Am & For Power	31	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	15	61	61	61	—3½
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	5	70	68¼	68¼	—3¼
Am & F P 2 pf	74	14¼	13¼	13½	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	4	4	4	4	
Am Home P (2.40)	5	62¾	62	62	— ¼
Am Ice	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am International	13	7	7	7	
Am Locomotive	92	13¾	13½	12⅝	
Am Loco pf 7¾k	11	92½	92	92	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Am M&Met (¼g)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Metal (1)	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Am News 1.80 †	10	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	74	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	16	29½	29	29	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	22	26½	25½	26	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .15g	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	25	13¾	13½	13½	
Am R M pf 4½ †	120	63½	62⅞	62⅞	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz ¾e	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	150	31¼	31	31½	
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	42	41⅞	41⅞	
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	130	155	155	155	
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	6	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Am Stores ½g	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	7	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	98	98	98	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	25	25	25	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	18	141½	140¾	140¾	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	1	54	54	54	
Am Tob pf (6) †	50	138	137¾	138	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Viscose (½g)	4	36¼	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Am Water Works	85	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
Am Woolen	28	7¾	7	7	— ¼
Am Wool pf (8e)	4	68¾	68	68½	—1
Am Zinc L & S	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	18	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Anac W&C 1½e †	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Andes Cop (¼g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	16	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
Armour III pr pf	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Armstrng Ck ¼g	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp ½e	13	7¾	7½	7½	
Associates Inv (2)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (1½g)	35	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	77	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	5	32⅛	31½	31⅜	— ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3e	2	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Refining (.15g)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Austin Nichols	1	5½	5½	5½	
Aviation Cp (¼e)	52	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Balo Loco ct (1e)	24	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	17	7⅝	7	7¼	—
Balt & Ohio pf	13	11¼	11⅛	11¾	
Bangor & Ar	25	11	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅞
Bang&A pf 2½k †	2	45½	45	45½	+ 1½
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	49	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	14	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Beid-Hem (.80)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	155	19¼	18⅝	19	+1⅞
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	22	38¾	38⅜	38½	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30g	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Best Foods (.60)	16	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	10	64	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	33	33	33	
Black & Deck 1.60	11	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	12	8⅝	8½	8½	
Boeing Airp (1e)	22	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	46	45½	45½	— ½
Boston & Maine	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	7	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	31¾	31	31½	+ ¼
Bower Roll B ½e	6	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br ¼g	10	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	26⅞	26½	26½	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	11	⅞	11	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	40	40	40	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	6	13	12¾	13	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	36	36	36	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Budd Mfg	45	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1e)	24	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills .35g	78	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
Bul Mills pf 2¾	6	56½	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
Burl M 2¼pf 2½ †	9	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+ ½
Burr Add M (.60)	14	12	11⅞	12	
Bush Terminal	35	5⅛	5	5	
Bush Term pf 6 †	30	55	55	55	+4
Bush T B pf 3¾k †	40	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Butler Bros (.15g)	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	5	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	4	12	12	12	
Byers pf 3.63k †	30	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Callahan Z-Leao	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ¼g	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Can Pacific	49	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Capital Adm A	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen (.20)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	97	97	97	— ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	3	47	46½	46½	— ¼
Celanese Corp ½g	3	32⅞	32½	32½	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	105	105	105	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp (½e)	16	12	11¾	11¾	
Cent Aguirre 2½e	4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	5	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
Cent Vict Sug2½e	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	25	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	330	48	47	48	+1⅞
Champ P&F ¼ag	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	8	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	25	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Chi Great West	11	5¼	5	5	
Chi Grt W of ¾k	8	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chi R I 6%pf	8	25½	23½	23½	— ¼
Chi R I 7%pf	3	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Chickasha Cot O i	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Chile Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	7	73¼	73	73	— ¼
City Ice& Fu (1.20)	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	44	43½	44	+ ¼
Clett Peabody ½e	2	35¼	35¼	35½	— ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	11	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	10	18¾	18½	18¾	
Collins & Aik	2	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South	1400	14½	11¾	12½	+1¾
Col & Sou 1 pf	2090	11⅞	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	770	11	9½	10	+1⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	107	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	56	56	56	+1
Col G&ES%pf5 †	50	50½	50	50	+2
Comw Pwr (½ge)	3	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Comw Pwr of (2¼k)	1	37	36½	36½	
Comw Credit (3)	1	33	33	33	
Conv Invest Tr (3)	13	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Solvents .60e	14	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Consol Coppermines	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Consol Edison (1.60)	24	19½	19	19	
Consol Ed pf (5)	4	47⅜	97½	97½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¾k	4	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Laundries	3	3	3	3	
Consol Oil (¼g)	18	9	8⅞	9	
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Consolidation Coal	3	9	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Container Corp ¼ag	5	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
Consum Pwr 4½% †	70	96½	96	96½	— ½
Cont Baking ½g	17	7¼	7	7	
Cont Can (¼ag)	5	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
Cont. Diam Fib ¼ag	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	18	5½	5¾	5¾	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	4	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46½	46½	46½	+1¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	140	43¾	43⅜	43½	
Corn Products 2.60	4	57⅛	57⅜	57½	
Coty Inc (¼ae)	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Coty International		1½	1½	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	9	18¼	18	18	
Crane cv pf 5 †	20	104	104	104	
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	2	23½	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ½ag		12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	3	35½	35¼	35¼	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	80	80	80	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Cudahy Pack	3	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	8	3¾	3¼	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf	80	53	49⅞	52½	+3
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	7	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	84	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½ag	6	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	6	19⅞	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
Davison Ch .60e	14	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dawgs Stores ½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Deere & Co 1.35e	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
Del & Hudson	6	13	12¾	12¾	
Del Lack & West	25	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	21	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼g	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Dist Cp-S (k2.22)	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	180	39	39	39	
Domn Mines h.80g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	64⅞	64½	64½	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	135	135	135	+1
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	4	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ¼
Dunhill Internat	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
du Pont deN (1g)	7	144½	143¼	143½	+ ⅛
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	50	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Eastern Air Lines	5	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	5	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	7	154	153	153	
Eaton Mfg (3)	7	39	39	39	
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14	14	14	
El & Mus Ind .06g	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	7	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	10	13¼	13	13	— ¼
El Power & Lt	39	4	3⅞	4	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	41½	40½	41	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	46½	45⅞	46½	+ ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39	38⅞	39	+ ½
El Paso N G .2.40	†1	28½	28½	28½	+2
Eng Pub Service	16	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS256 pf 6 †	10	76½	76½	76½	+1
Equit Office Bldg	5	¾	¾	¾	
Erie Railroad (1e)	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1e	85	12½	12	12⅜	— ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Eureka V Cl ½ag	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	8	8	8	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 12
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	12	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ag	10	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	27	26½	27	M'r 12
Fed Mogul (1)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	M'r 12
Fed Mot Tr .10g	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Ferro Enam	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ag	5	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	†9	33	32⅞	33	
Flintkote (¼ag)	9	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
Follans Stl pf †	60	40	40	40	
Food Fair Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	
Foster Wheeler	†25	15¾	14⅞	15½	+ ⅞
Foster Wh pf 7 †	60	129	129	129	+10¾
Fost W 6 pf 1½	†250	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	
Francisco Sugar	3	7¼	7	7	
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	36⅜	36¼	36¼	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Gamewell ½ag †	20	24	23½	24	+1
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Gen Baking .30g	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Bronze	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	230	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	32	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	2	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	
Gen G&E A	230	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	40	108	108	108	+2
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ¼
Gen Motors ½g	36	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	2	18¼	18	18	
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	23	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	6	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	3	13	13	13	
Gen SC pf 3½k †	80	71½	71	71	+ ¼
Gen Time pf 6 †	20	110	110	110	+1½
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	4	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Gimbel Bros	59	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ½
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Gimbel Br $5 pf 5	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Gladden Co (.30g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2½	2½	2½	
Goodrich(BF) ¼ag	16	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	93	92½	93	+ ½
Goodyear T&R ½e	42	33	32¾	32⅝	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	7	5⅞	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	22	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Granby C Min .60	3	5½	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Granite C Stl .35e	3	11	11	11	
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	5	17	17	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	21	27½	26⅞	27	
Gt West Sug (1g)	3	26½	26	26	
Gt W S up pf 7 †	20	141	14	141	— ½
Green (H L) 2a	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Greyhound Corp (1)	10	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Grum Air En 1½e	6	14¾	14	14	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	51	7	6¾	6¾	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	9	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Hanna $5 pf 5 †	40	104	104	104	
Harb-Walker ¼ag	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Hat Cp Am A ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Haves Indust .15g	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Hayes Mfg	29	23¾	23½	23¾	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	50	100	100	100	
Heime GW 2½ag	1	63½	63½	63½	
Hercles Motor (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Holland Furn (2)	2	33	32	33	+1⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15	15	15	
Homestake Min	16	34	33¾	33¾	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Houston Oil	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Howe Sound (3a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	22	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Illinois Central	96	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	16	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4) †	10	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Indian Refin	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Indust Rayon (2a)	2	39¼	39	39¼	
Inspir Con Cop ¼ag	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Interchem Co 1.60	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Interlake Iron ⅛e	4	⅜	5⅛	1⅜	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	154¼	154¼	154¼	+ ½
Int Harvester (2)	2	65½	65¾	65½	
Inland Steel (1g)	1	72	72	72	+ ½
Int. Harv pf (7) †	20	168	168	168	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	7	13½	12⅞	12⅞	
Int Min & Ch ⅛e	9	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
Int Mining	1	4½	4½	4½	
Int Nick Can (2)	8	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Int Paper	33	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
Int Paper pf (5)	2	88	88	88	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Int RCA pf 3½k†	161	52	51	52	+2
Int Shoe (1.80)	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Int Silver (¾ag)	4	43	41¼	42¾	+2¾
Int Tel & Tel	38	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Int T & T for ct	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ½ag	7	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
Jarvis WB) .30g	5	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Johns-Manville ½ag	8	81¾	81	81	— ½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	2	64	63½	63½	— ⅛
Joy Mfg (.20g)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Kalam Stove (.60)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Kan City South	13	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2a	1	25	25	25	— ½
Kaufmann D .10g	3	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¾
Kelsey-Hay B ¾ag	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Kennecott Cop ½ag	32	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W ¼ag	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	4	3	2¾	3	
Kresge (SS) ¼ag	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Kresge Dept Strs	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Kroger Groc (2)	8	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	30	12¼	12	12	
Laclede Gas pf	20	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Lambert Co (1½z)	3	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ½
Lehigh Port C 1.20	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Lehigh P C pf

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

OPA Order Continuing Ceiling On Corn Raises Policy Issue

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Signs of a split within the Administration's economic high command over farm price policies bobbed up today as the Office of Price Administration ordered sub-parity price ceilings continued on the country's major agricultural commodity—corn.

The OPA action came as an admitted surprise to farm leaders who earlier had been informed by sources close to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard that the Administration had decided to make a concession to the congressional farm bloc in the form of a parity corn ceiling.

Continuance of the sub-parity ceiling was directed by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes. Under the price control law Mr. Wickard has power to veto OPA farm ceilings except when overruled by Mr. Byrnes.

Not Settled Yet

Shortly after the OPA order was issued, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department authorized the statement that "the matter has not been settled yet." The spokesman said Mr. Wickard believed it was necessary that the ceiling be raised to the parity level in order to prevent a possible breakdown in the Government's livestock, dairy and poultry production programs.

Back of the whole question is the insistence of congressional farm leaders that the Government refrain from placing ceilings on agricultural products at below parity levels. After a temporary ceiling was placed on corn at 92 per cent of parity, the farm bloc with votes of administration leaders, put through the Senate a bill sponsored by Senator John Bankhead (D), Alabama, barring sub-parity ceilings. The measure now is pending in the House.

This congressional action led farmers and others owning corn to hold onto the grain in anticipation of higher prices. As a consequence, dairymen, poultrymen and live stock feeders who depend upon the market for their feed have been finding it difficult to obtain corn at present ceiling prices. The Agriculture Department has received reports of impending serious feed shortage in the East and Far West.

Mr. Wickard, hoping to iron out differences between the Administration and the farm bloc, urged an increase in the corn ceiling. He took the view that such action would start corn moving freely again into the feed bins of farmers short of feed.

Benefit Payments

The OPA took farm benefit payments into account in establishing corn ceilings at less than parity, contending that the ceiling price and the payments would give farmers full parity returns.

The new OPA order superseded temporary ceilings established two months ago. It continued a maximum price of $1.02 a bushel for Number 2 yellow corn at Chicago with differentials for other markets. The new ceilings apply at every stage of distribution from the time the corn leaves the farmer's hands until it is sold by retail dealers. The order also sets top prices at which the grain may be sold on futures markets.

The new ceilings will continue in effect, the OPA said, until April 30. Thereafter, maximum prices will increase one-half cent a bushel on the first and fifteenth of each month until Sept. 1. On Nov. 1, the prices will return to the May 31 level.

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Heads Institute

Dr. Franklin C. Bing

Appointed as Director of the American Institute of Baking. Dr. Bing was previously Secretary of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council.

Paper Production In 1943 Expected To Show Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Production this year of only 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 tons of all types of paper and paperboard in the United States, against previous estimates of around 15,000,000 tons, was predicted by Oliver M. Porter, executive director of the United States Pulp Producers Association.

This smaller output, Mr. Porter told the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, was probable "unless there should be a very substantial increase in the consumption of old paper stock and substitute fibres, or a turn in the progress of the war which is not now anticipated."

It would compare with about 16,522,000 tons of paper and paperboard produced in the United States in 1942. In addition, Canada produced about 4,000,000, tons chiefly newsprint for export here.

He said estimates indicated a decrease of 25 per cent in pulp wood supply in the United States, to around 13,000,000 cords against 17,000,000 in 1942.

Record Volume Taxes Flowing Into Treasury

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—With the filing deadline only two days away, Treasury officials today predicted that internal revenue collectors throughout the country would be snowed under by an avalanche of income-tax returns and money over the week end.

Already, a last-minute rush of taxpayers anxious to get in "under the wire" is under way, they said, with long lines of people forming outside internal revenue offices and post office money-order windows throughout the nation.

"Every indication points to a record number of returns," said John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, adding he believed that the returns—which up to March 2 had been running about 25 per cent under last year—now equalled or surpassed the 1942 mark at this period.

"Of course, we have no figures to show this," he said. "I am just basing that opinion on the flood of returns that has been coming in during the past few days."

The Treasury expects about 45,000,000 returns to be filed this year, 19,000,000 more than were filed last year. Returns bearing postmarks up to midnight Monday will be accepted as filed on time.

Treasury records show that income tax collections for the first quarter of this year thus far are more than $200,000,000 ahead of collections for the same period last year. From Jan. 1 up to March 10, total income tax collections reported in the Treasury's daily statement were $969,778,504 compared with total collections of $722,332,348 in the same period last year.

Increased income tax collections have been accompanied by a sharp rise in United States Savings Bonds redemptions, which some observers saw as indication that many bondholders are cashing in their bonds to pay taxes.

The latest Treasury statement showed that up to March 10 of this year, bond redemptions totalled $185,039,646 compared with total redemptions of only $40,103,317 in the same period last year.

Sales of savings bonds during the first quarter of this year up to March 10 totalled $2,404,259,608 compared with $99,194,323 in the same period last year.

Cities Are Urged To Pool Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board proposed that all cities within one State pool their equipment to maintain streets and highways for the duration of the war.

The proposal calls for the pooling of all types of equipment, including machinery for snow removal, road construction and maintenance. Each State would designate an official to dispatch necessary equipment to each section of his State to meet the needs.

Problem of Absenteeism Seen Solvable by Lenient Approach

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages

Absenteeism is a word which has appeared frequently in the headlines in recent months. It is not a specific word, but covers situations as far apart as the poles, and so tends to confuse. Today its chief use is to connote the absence from work of one who malingers, who is indifferent to the job, who willfully stays away for insufficient reason; in other words, the slacker.

There has always been absenteeism, if by that one means the mere absence from work. In peacetime, it has been caused chiefly by accident or illness, which can be called involuntary or excused absence. There are those who would insist that the same holds true today, that workers by and large are only absent from their job when necessity forces it. However, there are certain statistics which belie such a belief.

Becomes a National Problem

Absenteeism today is a fact big enough to be reckoned as a national problem. Since it is still growing, according to unco-ordinated data from various parts of the country, it has been reflected in demands for corrective legislation by Congress. Bills have been brought to the floor of the national house recently to deal with this difficulty by Representatives Lyndon Johnson (D. Tex.), Joseph R. Bryson (D-S. C.), Carl T. Curtis (R-Nebr.), and Edward H. Rees (R-Kas.).

Mr. Johnson's bill, which was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee, aims to employ the "work or fight" principle to discourage absenteeism by requiring all concerns with government contracts or sub-contracts to report quarterly to local Selective Service boards the names of all civilian absentees, the amount of individual absence, and a statement of opinion as to the justification for such absence.

Two of the bills would restrict or prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages near war plants, on the assumption that drinking was a major factor in absenteeism. Another would prohibit draft deferment for anyone "guilty of absenteeism, taking part in a strike or work stoppage of any kind."

An Acknowledged Weakness

Whether these bills "get to first base or not," they are indicative of wide concern over an acknowledged weakness or evil in the American industrial setup. It cannot be glossed over, as would seem to be the intent of Madame Perkins, when in opposing legislative action on this matter, she stated that 18 per cent of working time was lost in American shipyards by absenteeism during the First World War.

The kind of absenteeism which the legislators are aiming at is that which was condemned recently by Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochran, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships, who deplored 13,000,000 man hours lost during December in shipyards doing Navy work or more than enough to complete two big cruisers. Over half of the workers, he said, quit of their own volition. It was noted that absences were practically at zero point on pay day and rose phenomenally on Mondays.

Secretary of the Navy Knox said last week that he had received reports that time lost in war plants due to absenteeism was increasing and was "many times greater than time lost through strikes or shutdowns." Representative Johnson told the House Naval Affairs Committee a few days ago that absenteeism in the aircraft industry had cost the United States over 4,000 medium bombers and that in one week alone the industry had lost 1,000,000 man hours.

Finds Flagrant Absences

Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, testified that "illegitimate absences" among shipyard workers is costing the nation 100 Liberty ships a year. Four of the largest war industries in Baltimore reporting on Feb. 18, stated that flagrant absenteeim, ranging from 7 to 15 per cent of the workers on the pay roll, was seriously curtailing war goods production.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulating reports from all the shipyards in the United States showed that in November the absence rate of workers was 8.7 per cent. Of this, according to Mr. Knox, considerably more than half was unjustifiable absenteeism.

One study of eight war plants employing a total of 40,000 people, recently released by the New York regional office of the War Manpower Commission, showed that absenteeism was confined chiefly to about 15 per cent of chronic absentees. If this is representative, it indicates that the trouble occurs among a minority of workers. It is this minority which must be reached by co-operative methods employed jointly or severally by labor unions and management, or eventually by some sort of legal action.

The causes of voluntary absence from a job are legion, but in the main, they could be laid to excessive hours, no vacations, boom wages, shopping around for other jobs due to wage-rate differences, temptation to spend money on entertainment, shortages inside the plant, lack of certain tools, delay in getting blueprints, labor hoarding in the plant, week-end dissipation, home sickness, and finally low morale, the last as important a reason as any.

6 Per Cent National Loss

The absence of workers from their jobs today is estimated to cost the country close to 6 per cent of its war production, according to the magazine Factory. In a recent survey this publication reviewed the record of a number of war plants, showing how each had cut down losses in production due to absence. These included Ohio Crankshaft, Inc., Cleveland, Erie Resistor Corp. of Erie, Pa., Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Winchester Repeating Arms, New Haven, Conn., and Cleveland Hardware and Forging Co., Cleveland. Typical was the cutting of absence loss by one concern from 26,000 man-hours in March, 1942, to 5,000 man-hours in January, 1943, and a reduction by another from an average of 10 per cent in July, 1942, to an average loss of only 5 per cent today.

The attack on apparently unjustifiable absences will be successful in the degree to which leaders successfully analyze the causes. The Army and Navy spokesmen favor the tough-minded approach which would be inclined to allow for very little human weakness indeed. They lean toward punitive remedies and they have their Congressional coadjutors.

The other approach is that favored by Lawrence Appley, executive director of the War Manpower Commission, by Henry J. Kaiser, shipyard owner, by L. A. Swirbul, general manager of the Grumman aircraft plant, and by various officials of the WPB and the WMC. These regard the problem chiefly as an educational and a social one to be remedied by labor management groups in each locality.

The Other Approach

Rewards would be offered, records would be kept and explanation of absences required, visits made to homes of absentees, chronic absentees talked to by union shop stewards or personnel men, campaigns conducted by rallies, movies and posters. Emphasis would be put on making the factory premises clean and attractive, on superior sanitation, on proper rest periods for women and on welfare service. Communities would be asked to fix banking and shopping hours to fit war workers' free periods and to provide special services, such as nurseries and housekeeping aids.

This second approach, which will receive impetus on April 1 when a national drive will be launched to reduce idleness, is based on the belief that American workers can be led much more readily than they can be driven. Proof of this has already been shown. There are severe laws in England but absenteeism is to be found there nevertheless. While there is undoubtedly slackerism which needs to be dealt with severely, an attack on reasons for absences through a proper regard for the employees' convenience and welfare, will be found to yield results.

The raising of the worker's morale by showing him his vital relationship to a struggle for decency and human rights, by making him feel a part of the democratic family which must possess a fighting faith to survive, will do more to eliminate absenteeism than by "cracking down" on the labor force with drastic regulations. If the leaders have the vision to show the laborer his true dignity, then he will try to emulate his fighting brother in Bataan and Tunisia.

New Type Box Car May Ease Oil Lack in East

WASHINGTON (AP)—An improved box-car petroleum carrier soon may help relieve the East's oil shortage, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

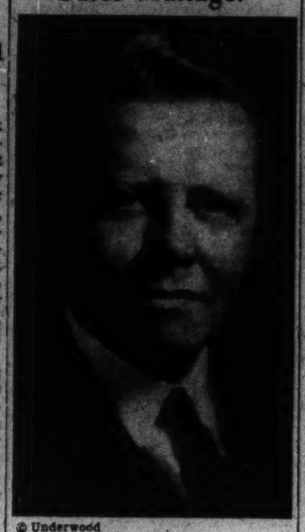
The car, developed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been inspected by ODT officials, and if further tests prove satisfactory several thousand cars may be recommended.

The experimental model is a standard automobile-type steel box car fitted with four steel tanks encased in wooden boxes. It has a total capacity of 12,200 gallons, considerably more than the average tank car servicing the East.

ODT estimated that 1,000 such cars could add more than 15,000 barrels to daily rail receipts in the East.

Because of the steel shortage, the possibility of using a substitute is being studied.

Sales Manager



© Underwood

Henry J. Muller

Appointed General Sales Manager of the White Star-Ohio Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., succeeding the late Charles S. Smith. Mr. Muller was first employed by the Vacuum Oil Co. in 1912, in the Lubricating Oil Plant in Bayonne, N. J.

Byrd Committee Asks for Immediate Liquidation of RAAC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Byrd Committee has recommended that the Department of Agriculture immediately discontinue the lending activities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation through which Secretary Wickard recently offered farmers $225,000,000 in one-year, 5 per cent loans for the production of war crops.

The committee, whose formal title is the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, also declared that Congress should consider legislation providing for immediate liquidation of the RAAC, and Mr. Wickard should advise Congress how various lending agencies controlled by the agriculture department can best coordinate their activities.

The committee's recommendations grew out of a resolution by Senator Wherry (R) of Nebraska calling for an investigation of RAAC which, he claimed, duplicated activities of other government agencies such as the production credit corporation and farm security administration.

Not only does the RAAC duplicate wholly or partially the field of 19 other Federal lending agencies, the committee declared, but its revival might be expected to deprive country banks of their normal loan business.

Completion of Oil Line to Philadelphia And New York Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Ickes said he has asked the War Production Board for materials to complete to New York and Philadelphia the 20-inch petroleum products pipeline soon to be under construction from Texas to Seymour, Ind.

If approved by WPB, the line will carry 235,000 barrels of refined petroleum products daily from Texas to the East Coast, supplementing the 300,000 barrels—day delivery of crude and light heating oils through the 24-inch war emergency pipeline, now being extended from Norris City, Ill., to New York and Philadelphia.

An 836-mile leg of the 20-inch line extending from the Houston-Beaumont refining areas of Texas to Norris City and Seymour was approved by the WPB in January, and Mr. Ickes said construction work on this leg of the second Texas-East Coast pipeline "should be under way by the end of this month" and completed by September 1.

"In the light of current developments, particularly in the military sphere, and future prospects so far as any of us can anticipate the future, it is my judgment that the 20-inch petroleum products pipeline must be completed through to the Eastern seaboard," Mr. Ickes said in a letter to the WPB.

"We can not await actual need—a need which as applied to petroleum may well be of the most critical character in the prosecution of the war on actual battlefronts."

Transportation officials in Mr. Ickes office said the eastern extension of the 20-inch line, if approved, will be built along the same route as that of the 24-inch pipeline, which is scheduled for completion in mid-summer.

New Nylon Airplane Tire Announced by U. S. Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new type of nylon airplane tire, 100 per cent stronger than any previously known, has been announced by United States Rubber Company. The material which formerly made possible the sheerest of silk hose is responsible for the great strength of the new product. The amount of nylon used in one medium-sized tire would make 186 pairs of ladies' hose, the company said.

The use of nylon in tires was begun experimentally by U. S. Rubber's Detroit plant many months before Pearl Harbor. They were tested on long bus runs and piled up remarkable records.

The new nylon tires are actually more than twice as strong as any made from rayon or cotton fabric. They are now in use on the fighting fronts.

House Votes To Nullify Salary Order

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A wave of Congressional opposition to what some solons termed "government by decree" today swept into the Senate a measure which nullifies President Roosevelt's $25,000-after-taxes limitation on salaries and flatly challenges the Administration's executive authority.

The "repealer" rode from the House as a rider to Administration-sponsored legislation to boost the national debt limit to $210,000,000,000—a step of pressing importance because mounting war expenses are pushing the Government's borrowing authority close to its statutory top.

But the debt limit played second fiddle to the salary limit in the two days of House debate—hottest of the 78th Congress—which saw the combination bill finally passed yesterday by roll-call vote announced as 268 to 131.

Immediate Senate reaction indicated little more than a mild fight in contrast to the long House controversy. Some observers saw better than a 50-50 chance that the measure—rider and all—would receive quick approval.

The rider, in nullifying the President's order, would set up a "minimum" salary ceiling plan of its own. Drafted by Representative Disney (D) of Oklahoma and described by him as a step on the part of Congress to halt "government by decree," it would:

Prevent placing a ceiling on salaries in excess of $25,000, after taxes, at any level below those of Dec. 7, 1941, the date of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; and,

Permit salaries below the $25,000, after taxes, level on that date to rise to that figure before they could be pegged.

Thus, an executive who was earning $150,000 in salary annually at the time of Pearl Harbor attack would be permitted to receive that amount yearly now.

And, one who was being paid $12,000 annually on that date could be raised up to $67,200—or $25,000 after taxes—before his earned income could be pegged.

Wholesale Prices Reach New Peak In First Week of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further gains in prices of grains, fruits and vegetables at primary markets accounted in large measure for an increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices during the first week of March. The all-commodity index reached a new peak of 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended March 6, a gain of 0.2 per cent over the preceding week and nearly 1 per cent above the corresponding period last month.

Led by an advance of 2.6 per cent for grains, average prices for farm products rose 0.7 per cent during the week. Average prices for foods advanced 0.4 per cent.

There were comparatively few changes in industrial commodity markets, the report stated.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Mar. 6 1943	Feb. 27 1943	P.C Changes to Mar. 8 43 from Feb. 27	43 from Mar. 7 1942
All commod'ties	*102.9	*102.7	+0.2	+ 6.2
Farm products	122.0	121.2	+0.7	+20.2
Foods	106.4	106.0	+0.4	+11.1
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 1.7
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 1.8
Fuel & light mtls	80.9	80.7	+0.2	+ 3.1
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.2
Bldg materials	110.1	*110.0	+0.1	+ 6.2
Chem & allied	99.9	100.3	—0.4	+ 2.9
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		
Misc commod	91.0	90.9	+0.1	+ 2.0
Raw materials	111.2	110.6	+0.5	+14.5
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.8	+0.1	+ 1.0
Manufact prods	*100.6	*100.5	+0.1	+ 3.0
Com other than farm products	*98.7	*98.7		+2.9
Com other than farm and foods	*96.6	*96.5	+0.1	+1.6

*Preliminary

Grower Loan Rates On Barley Top 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that its 1943 grower loan rates on barley will be 15 to 20 cents a bushel higher and on grain sorghums from 25 to 32 cents higher than corresponding loan rates last year.

Loan rates on barley stored on farms in all except four states are: No. 1 barley, 75 cents; No. 2, 73; No. 3, 70; No. 4, 67, and No. 5, 60 cents. Rates on farm-stored barley in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington are five cents a bushel higher than these.

Loan rates on sorghums stored on farms in all but two states are: No. 2 or better, 85 cents per 56-pound bushel; No. 3, 80, and No. 4, 70 cents. Rates for Arizona and California are five cents higher.

To be eligible for loans, farmers must plant not less than 90 per cent of their war crop goals.

Curbs on U. S.-Mined Silver Use Similar to Foreign

WASHINGTON (AP) — Silver mined in the United States was put under about the same restrictions as foreign silver in non-essential manufacturing uses.

The order limits manufacturers of silverware and other non-essential products to use 50 per cent of the amount of silver he used either in 1941 or 1942.

Before the war a surplus commodity bought mostly by the Treasury and stored away, silver has become increasingly important in the war effort as a substitute for copper, tin and other scarce materials.

OUR compasses, binnacles, and other navigational equipment guide our armed forces across the Seven Seas. Our production is now 100% war work. We are most gratified that our efforts have been recognized by the award of the Maritime Commission M Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag, and Maritime Merit Badges, "in recognition of outstanding achievement."

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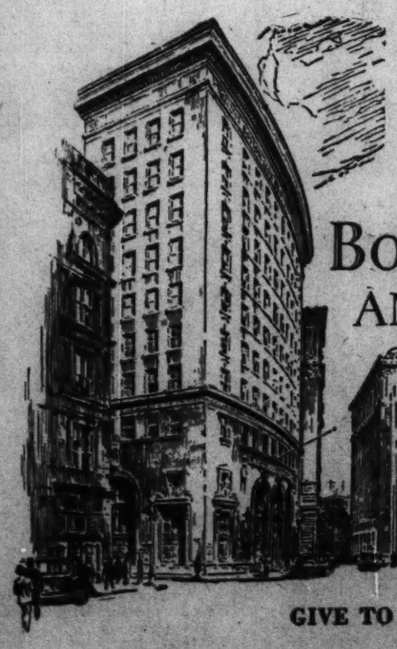
You are invited to call and talk with our officers. If you cannot call in person, telephone or write us. We shall be glad to stand by while you are on duty.



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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Busher Jackson Plans To Help Bill Cowley

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Veteran Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins has only two more games in which to attempt to annex the scoring championship of the National Hockey League, but if another veteran of the hockey wars has anything to say about it, Bill will win it hands down.

The other veteran is Harvey (Busher) Jackson, a good point-scorer himself who has been moved up to take his brother, Art's, place at left wing with Cowley, and who is determined that he will do all he can to help Bill out.

Tomorrow night the Bruins play Montreal Canadiens and Tuesday they close out their regular season in the Red Cross game with New York Rangers, both games here at the Garden. At present Cowley is tied with the Bentley brothers, Doug and Max, of Chicago Black Hawks at 67 points, who have three games left to play and who therefore have an edge on the Bruins' master playmaker.

"We aren't too concerned about what the Bentleys will do," said the Busher when he learned he was to play wing for Cowley. "They have to play all their remaining games on the road, and they aren't too effective away from home. But even at that, we aim to score enough points ourselves to take care of the situation."

If Busher can draw a bead on either Paul Bibeault tomorrow or chubby Bill Beveridge Tuesday, Cowley's point total will rise, for Harvey doesn't waste any time putting the puck away when given the opportunity. He has scored more goals than any other player in the league today, and he has not lost his knack of flashing the red light.

Harvey's total has fallen off somewhat this season, because he has played a dozen or more games at defense instead of wing, but he still has the respectable total of 18. Moreover, a good many of his goals have come at opportune moments, when a goal has meant something.

For instance, four times this season he has scored that usually all-important first goal. Three times he has scored the tying goal. Twice he has scored the winning goal. And once he got the hat trick to personally defeat Canadiens in a 7-1 game. That means that two-thirds of his tallies have really counted for the Bruins.

A strong, rugged player, Busher's goals total something over 230, an accumulation not reached by many players in the National League. When he really lets his shot go, it is one of the hardest in the circuit. He is one of the few players who can fire a puck on the fly from one end of a big-league rink to the other.

At present he has an injured foot, but that won't keep him out of tomorrow night's game. "After all," he said, "you don't score goals with your foot, but with a stick. And there is nothing wrong with my hands or my stick."

National Hockey League

To Play		W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ags
3	Detroit	24	12	11	59	159	111
2	Boston	23	17	8	54	180	167
2	Toronto	20	19	9	49	190	155
3	Chicago	17	16	14	48	163	161
3	Montreal	18	19	10	46	165	178
3	New York	10	29	8	28	146	231

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins practiced yesterday noon . . . No workout was scheduled for the team today, although Art Jackson, Busher, and Jack Shewchuk were down for a short skate . . . Ross is high on Oscar Aubuchon, his rookie from Providence . . . "He has a lot on the ball," he said yesterday, "a hard shot, good skating ability, and size. The only thing he needs is better company, and he will get it from here in. Watch him go with Art Jackson for a center tomorrow."

The boys were busy yesterday naming all-opponents' teams for a Toronto paper . . . On his first team Capt. Dit Clapper named Mowers of Detroit in goal, Portland of Canadiens and Stewart of Detroit on defense, Doug Bentley of Chicago at left wing, Billy Taylor of Toronto at center, and Bryan Hextall of Rangers at right wing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers purchase Catcher Billy Sullivan from Detroit Tigers.

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean signed 1940 Chicago Cub contract at estimated salary of $10,000.

Gaye Stewart Is National League Leading Rookie

TORONTO, March 13 (AP)—Gaye Stewart of the Toronto Maple Leafs was named the National Hockey League's outstanding rookie of the year last night. He will be awarded the Calder Trophy.

Twenty-one of the 27 sports writers in N. H. L. cities who were polled by the Canadian Press gave the brilliant 19-year old wing their first-place votes. Four others placed him second while only two failed to mention him in their selections.

Glen Harmon, who has sparked Montreal's late-season drive for a play-off berth, was second with three first-place votes, six seconds and four thirds. Don Gallinger of the Boston Bruins, was third.

Points were awarded on a 3-2-1 basis and the vote was "weighted" to give equal voting strength to each city.

Stewart, who is awaiting his call from the Royal Canadian Navy, led the league's goal-getters early in the campaign, but fell into a midseason slump from which he has emerged only in the last few games. His goal total to date is 23 and he has 21 assists for 44 points.

Around The Hub

Medford Has Night

It was a great night for Medford fans at the Boston Garden. The Garrity brothers paced Medford high to a breath-taking 2-1 overtime win over rival Melrose, to clinch the New England hockey championship for schoolboys, while Bill Riley of Medford had two goals and an assist as the Olympics defeated New York Rovers, 9-1, in an Eastern Amateur League play-off game. Tonight on Garden ice the 'Pics tackle the strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters in another play-off date.

* * *

The Hub was pleased, yet hardly surprised, to hear today that young Don Gallinger of the Bruins placed third behind Gaye Stewart of Toronto and Glen Harmon of Montreal in the National Hockey League's rookie-of-the-year poll. Stepping out of amateur ranks into the third-line center berth of the locals—which is like going from sandlots to the big leagues in baseball—the rangy Gallinger showed the N. H. L. the combined qualities of a play-maker, a scorer and a rarely penalized competitor.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have lost Lloyd Richards, rookie catcher from Wilkes-Barre. He notified Eddie Collins that he will remain at his Lancaster, Pa., war plant job for the duration . . . The 1943 Braves' roster is released tomorrow . . . Walt Holmer, who became Boston University's head football coach when Major Pat Hanley reported for active duty with the Marines, is now a Lieutenant (SG) in the Navy . . . Eddie Collins will be guest speaker at a Tuesday luncheon of the Boston Kiwanis Club in the Hotel Touraine.

* * *

The New England A. A. U. meets at the Hotel Lenox next Monday evening. The Association's annual basketball tourney is under way Monday at the Boys' Club of Boston . . . Northeastern's varsity baseball candidates reported to Coach Foxy Flumere yesterday. Only three of last year's regulars are back . . . Joe Cronin, Jim Tabor, Skeeter Newsome, Tony Lupien and coaches Tom Daly, Frank Shellenbach and Larry Woodall begin working out at Tufts on Monday. The full Red Sox squad is due seven days later, at the same time the Braves report to Choate School.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—By the time Barney Ross finishes what is laughably called his "furlough" we imagine he'll do a lot of thinking about one of Jimmy Walker's remarks last night . . . "We're not going to make an individual hero out of you," said Jimmy . . . "That's the most annoying existence in the world. You can't live it down for the rest of your life, and for the rest of your life you can't live up to it" . . . Barney has had to live up to his hero's role ever since he got back from Guadalcanal and a couple of times yesterday he looked as if he needed the Red Cross more than the Red Cross needed him . . . It must take a lot of fortitude to go through those receptions, too.

* * *

The Giants-Dodgers feud is on again . . . When Eddie Brannick escorted the local scribes to the Giants' Lakewood, N. J., training camp the other day, a Brooklyn man wired him asking him to announce the signing of some Dodger players. Eddie obliged, but now he's threatening to send Branch Rickey a bill for "professional services" . . . Emil Von Elling, N. Y. U. coach, figures a lot of good runners could be developed if board tracks were installed in parks and playgrounds. But he admits that'll have to be a postwar project . . . Bill Closs, who will lead the Rice basketball team into the Garden invitation tournament, led the Southwest Conference in season and single-game scoring, free throws for the season and one game, and field goals for one game . . . Apparently every time Bill shoots for the basket he comes Closs.

* * *

Rex Enright, last survivor of the South Carolina coaching staff, has joined the Navy as a Lieutenant (SG). Going ahead of him were Navy Lieuts. Frank Johnson, Tatum Gressette, Charlie Treadaway and Ted Twomey, and Sterling Dupree, who defied tradition and joined the Army. . . . That's one college which ran out of coaches before running out of players. . . . Lieut. Bill Brandon, one of the fliers who blasted that Jap convoy bound for New Guinea, played halfback on Rice's Southwest championship football team in 1937. His brother Bob, also a Rice footballer, is reported missing in action in Africa. . . . Phil Rizzuto's means of going places around the Norfolk Naval Station is a $75 jalopy called the "bucket of bolts." . . . Fred Levy, Jr., co-owner of the Cleveland Rams who entered the Army last year as captain in the procurement section, has been promoted to Major and shifted to the Air Corps at Dayton, Ohio.

Yanks Keep Etten

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Barrow, President of the New York Yankees, described as "outrageous" the suggestion that the recent deal between his club and the Philadelphia Phillies might be cancelled because pitcher Al Gettell did not intend to report to the National League Club.

"It was a straight trade with each club taking upon it the responsibility of signing the players it acquired. If first baseman Nick Etten doesn't join us we are out two ball players and $10,000," he declared.

Big League Heads Discuss Adoption Of Wartime Ball

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—William Harridge, President of the American League, and Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, were to meet with Commissioner K. M. Landis today to discuss the adoption of a wartime baseball.

The proposed ball would have a Balata rubber-cork center rather than a pure rubber core. For the past week, Landis has been studying reports of the new ball submitted by the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The American League office said that clubs had enough of the old baseballs for spring training and for the start of the season. Most hides of golf balls are made of the Balata rubber.

Chess—by F R. Chevalier

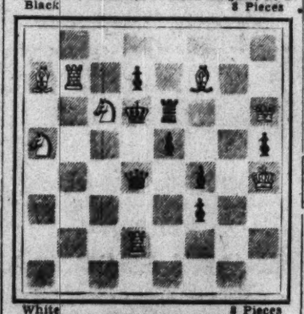
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 13, 1943

Problem No. 2535

By Eric M. Hassberg, Jackson Heights, N. Y. 8 Pieces

Black



White

8/BR1p1B2/3Ktkr2Q/Kt3p2p/3q1p1K/-5p2/3R4/8

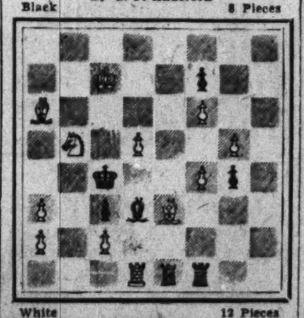
8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. A highly original theme.)

Problem No. 2536

By G. F. Anderson

Black 8 Pieces



White

8/2K2p2/B4P2/1Kt1P2P1/2k2Pp1/P1pbB3/-P1Pq4/3Rrr2

12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (First Prize, Hampshire Telegraph and Post, 1926.)

Solutions to Problems

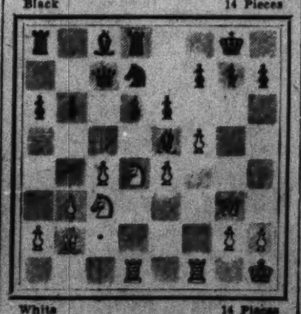
No. 2533. R-Q

No. 2534. 1. Kt-K8 KxKt
2. R-B5
1. ——— K-B4
2. Q-Kt4ch
1. ——— B-B5
2. R-B4ch
1. ——— threatens
2. R-Q3ch

End-Game No. 655. White wins: 1 Q-Kt6, RxRch; 2 K-Kt2, R-Q7ch; 3 K-R3, and Black can only delay QxRP mate for one move.

End-Game No. 656

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win

(Alekhine-Samisch, Berlin, 1923. The former wins quickly.)

Correspondence Tourney

The Chess Review announces a tournament unparalleled in chess history, its "1943 Victory Tournament," with $300 in cash prizes. Already some 18 sections have been started. Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played, each section of not more than seven players. Weighted score for wins in each round should result in few ties, despite the large number of participants and relatively small number of games.

For details, write the Chess Review, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

College Brilliancy

The Intercollegiate Chess League regularly schedules team tournaments during the Christmas holidays. The colleges represented are all fairly close to New York, and as a rule one of the metropolitan colleges wins. This was no exception, with C. C. N. Y. again winning.

The game below won the Brilliancy Prize for one of the Cooper Union players, W. A. Reichenthal, Cooper Union, '44, the victim being from N. Y. U.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reichenthal White	Mandell Black	Reichenthal White	Mandell Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Q3	P-KB4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 CastlesQR	K-B
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 P-B3	PxP
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	18 BxKBP	QxB
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 PxKt	QxQch
6 P-K3	Castles	20 KxQ	K-K2
7 Q-B2	P-KR3	21 RxP	K-Q
8 B-B4	R-K	22 R-Kt4	P-Kt4
9 P-KKt4	P-KKt4	23 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt3
10 B-Kt3	KtxP	24 P-4	B-Q2
11 P-KR4	P-QB3	25 Kt-Kt7ch	K-K2
12 RPxP	BxP	26 R-R7ch	K-B
13 KtxB	QxKt	27 QR-KR	K-Kt
14 B-B4	Q-Kt3	28 B-K5	Resigns

Marshall Game

The Marshall Chess Club championship tournament, now drawing to a close, finds Hanauer and Santasiere with potentially the best scores, although C. Pilnick has already completed his schedule of games. T. Dunst, who lost to Pilnick, has, however, defeated both leaders. Here is how he disposed of Hanauer, who overlooked the brilliant White 12th move, lost the exchange, and gradually the game.

English Opening

Dunst White	Hanauer Black	Dunst White	Hanauer Black
1 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	28 R-Kt	P-Kt5
2 P-K4	PxP	29 K-Q	K-K2
3 KtxP	P-K4	30 K-K2	K-B2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	31 K-B2	K-Kt4
5 KtxKtch	QxKt	32 K-Kt3	Kt-Q2
6 P-Q4	PxP	33 P-B3	Kt-B3
7 QxP	QxQ	34 B-Q	B-B4
8 KtxQ	P-QB3	35 P-R3	B-K3
9 B-QB4	B-QB4	36 B-K2	Kt-Kt5ch
10 B-K3	Kt-Q2	37 K-Kt2	P-B4
11 CastlesQR	Castles	38 R-Q	Kt-B3
12 Kt-K5!	BxBch	39 P-B4	B-Q2
13 PxB	Kt-Kt4	40 P-Kt3	B-B3ch
14 KtxR	KtKt	41 K-B2	K-R5
15 B-Kt3	K-K2	42 R-Q8	P-Kt6ch
16 P-KR3	B-B4	43 K-Kt	K-Kt4
17 R-Q4	P-B3	44 P-Kt4	PxP
18 R-KB4	B-Kt3	45 PxP	P-R3
19 R-Q	P-KR3	46 R-Q4	K-B4
20 P-Kt4	R-KR	47 B-B	B-K
21 R(B4)-Q4	R-QB	48 B-Kt2	P-QKt3
22 R-Q8	B-Kt5	49 P-B5	PxP
23 R-K8ch	K-B	50 PxP	K-K3
24 P-KR4	B-K	51 P-B4	K-K2
25 RxRch	KxR	52 P-B7	B-Q3
26 P-Kt5	BPxP	53 B-Kt7	Resigns
27 PxP	PxP		

Harvard Club Exhibition

The Boston Harvard Club offers an exhibition by I. A. Horowitz, preceded by a lecture, for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A general invitation has been issued.

Mize Stays in West

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Johnny Mize, New York Giants slugging first baseman, said he will remain at his St. Louis home to await further word from his draft board instead of going East to start training at the club's Lakewood, N. J., spring camp.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES—APARTMENTS

RENTALS SALES

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston, Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Boston, 1397 Beacon St., Brookline Asp. 1384

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

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GILES

680 Mass. Ave. KIR. 2743 Cambridge Mass.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WILL PAY CASH for small estate in Florida; furnished house, grove; state location. 1715 Upshur St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOUSES TO LET

WALTHAM, MASS.—9 rooms in comfortable duplex house; good condition; coal heater and range; quiet neighborhood; garage; garden; $45. 70 Lunda Street. Call Waltham 0943.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square—7 rooms, coal heated, janitor service, gas refrigeration, fireplace; $90. Call Bir. 0797.

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Large home, residential section, near Biscayne Bay; private bath if desired; sundeck, patio; convenient to restaurants. Mrs. E. R. Hovey, 612 N. E. 57th St. Ph. 7-5091

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive single and double room near The Christian Science Mother Church, convenient bus and subway service; no kitchen privileges. Phone Kenmore 8469.

BOSTON, Beacon St., near Mass. Ave.—Large room with large closet; for business woman; references exchanged. Com. 8722.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 unfurnished rooms and bath, single, private home; A-1 neighborhood; light kitchen privileges; $50 month. Asp. 1538.

N. Y. C., 353 E. 56th St.—Large, comfortable, cheerful room; kitchen privileges. Evenings or Sundays, telephone PL 5-8524.

ROOMS AND BOARD

AMERICAN woman, alone, would board a refined person or couple in her sunny, attractive cottage among N. H. hills; state road; Boston winters, 100 miles; reasonable terms. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE SPACE

MAKE YOUR NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS ADDRESS at 505 Fifth Ave. Facilities for handling mail and telephone inquiries. Completely furnished office and private desks. References exchanged. Write C. D. Maddy.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.

Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING

ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.

67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-8000

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

WARNER CO., INC.

Since 1898

EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE

Main Office 13 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020

Branch Office 117 Water Street Boston HUB. 2480

N. Y. Conn. N. J. Phila. Washington D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. No. 8-9464.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.

Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1080.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida

ALVELE HAMPTON PLACEMENT BUREAU

Vocational Counselors

Select Office Service—718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AIRCRAFT

Attention: Architectural Draftsmen, Mechanical Artists, Delineators—Experienced in isometric drawing—from product on illustration and aircraft pen and ink drawings.

Must be able to read blueprints. Bring samples of your work.

CHEMISTS—Thorough knowledge of organic or analytical chemistry necessary.

TOOL DESIGNERS—Jig and Fixture experience desirable.

Chance Vought Aircraft Div. United Aircraft Corp. Stratford, Conn.

Persons presently employed in the war effort will not be considered.

Company representatives will interview and employ Monday, March 15th, 11 A. M.-7 P. M.

at

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

9 Beacon Street, Boston

EXPERIENCED leather goods worker on handbags, bill folds and accessories. To take charge of repair department. To right person good job with old firm. Write your qualifications to HENDERSON'S, 439 North Camden Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

PROFESSIONAL woman wants couple to assist in caring for small pleasant suburban farm. Private modern quarters. Must be trustworthy, economical, and industrious. Excellent opportunity for right party. Box 23, Wellesley, Mass.

TWO persons to assist in boarding school kitchen, middle-aged couple considered; live in; experience not necessary. Write: GEORGE E. HUNTER, Litchfield, Connecticut.

WANTED—Man and wife, man over 45: one for cook; the other housework; want couple who will appreciate pleasant surroundings and a good home with steady employment. Write Box X-28, 550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1550 N. Y. C.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER wanted in the office of a private club. This position offers steady employment and an unusual opportunity to one who can qualify. Pleasant working conditions; only those over 45 years of age need apply. Salary $500.00 per month, plus maintenance. Address Box 259, Summit, New Jersey.

COST ACCOUNTANT — Must be thoroughly trained and experienced in cost procedures and control; excellent opportunity in large N. J. machine shop with satisfactory post-war program; now doing 100% war work. Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, now employed, to work on Sunday and time off, at operating, printing or retouching. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

Personnel Manager

$5000 — $8000

Large New England food manufacturer with thousand employees — sound policies — needs a man to head up Personnel Dept. State age, experience, background. Box L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RETIRED MANAGER WANTED

$5000–$8000

If the restrictions of war have retired you from active business and you want a wartime job, you may be the man we are looking for. N. E. food manufacturer with 1,000 employees wants man to head up Personnel Dept. If you've run your own business and handled personnel problems for 50 to 200 people yourself, you are a candidate. State age, experience, background. Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

ELEC ENGR: Dev & design	To $4300
ELEC ENGR: Ph D radio exp	To $6000
PROD MGR: Elec mfg exp	To $5000
PLANT ENGR & ASST: M E grd	$3/$200
PROCESS ENGRS: Indust exp	To $3600
METALLURGISTS: Brass, steel	To $2600
CHEMISTS: Plastics, synthetic rubber	Attr
CHEMISTS & Research, physical, ceramics	Attr
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MACH DESIGNERS & DRAFTSMEN	Attr
PROD SUPRS: Elec or radio	Attr
INS SALES: Casualty	$43-54
SALES: Office systems	Attr
LUBRICATING ENGR: Tech trained	Attr
COST & PAY-ROLL SUPR: Thoro exp	$4500
INVENTORY CONTROL: Mfg exp	$40
PERSONNEL SUPR: Coll trnd, ind exp	Attr
COST ACCTS: Sev, mfg exp	Attr
ACCOUNTANTS & BOOKKEEPERS	Attr
CLERKS: South Shore	$33-40
STENOGRAPHERS: Several	To $35
INS CLAIM ADJUSTER: Exp only	Attr

TAMPA, FLA.—Draft exempt, experienced man for jewelry repair and stone setting; Christian Scientist preferred. BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO., 410 Franklin St.

WANTED—Active man or boy for outdoor news stand. N. Y. C. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER

Large commercial organization seeks accurate young typist who knows shorthand, has a liking for figures; for salary department; salary up to $22. Please write stating age, experience, and salary desired. Box M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS — printer, operator, retoucher; also girl to help in finishing room. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

SECRETARY and switchboard operator for Boston firm; Christian Scientist preferred. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Kenmore 4033.

WANTED — Working housekeeper, business couple; modern country house. Write Box 57, Athens, N. Y.

WOMAN—Share work, pleasant home. No laundry. $60 per month. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. or Tel. Bay 9-8368.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE

MAN WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SEEKS POSITION AS JUNIOR EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT TO SENIOR EXECUTIVE. LONG EMPLOYED BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CORPORATION WITH EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE AND FACTORY MANAGEMENT, TRAFFIC AND PURCHASING. PRESENT POSITION OFFICE SERVICE MANAGER OF LARGEST PRODUCING UNIT OF COMPANY. FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE PROCEDURES, FACTORY METHODS, TRAINING SCHOOLS, SALARY STANDARDS AND WORK SIMPLIFICATION. PRESENT SALARY $4000. DESIRES OPPORTUNITY LARGE OR SMALL COMPANY WHERE PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT MAY BE REALIZED. AGE 41, MARRIED, FREE TO GO ANYWHERE. Box D-3, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

MAN desires position clerical work, general office assistant. References. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN Scientist, middle aged, diversified experience, no ties, desires good home plus fair compensation. S. H., Apt. 7, 8 Dalton, Boston.

COMPANION-reader or governess for children over 10; teacher in boarding school; good linguist; experience in nursing. Box H-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper, middle-aged woman, Christian Scientist, in Phila. or vicinity. Mrs. G. B. Murdoch, 5643 Angora Terrace, West Phila. Pa.

COOK (Christian Scientist) wishes position. N. Y. C. preferred; splendid references. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

When in need of help watch the classified columns of The Christian Science Monitor for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
139 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel., Beacon 3538

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ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

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WIGS Toupees. Transformations. Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo. 585 Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146.

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SHRINE EMBLEMS
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 149 Tremont St., Boston

PECANS FOR SALE

PECANS sold direct from the grove. We live in the center of the budded pecan industry, many thousand acres of budded pecan trees almost in touching distance of us. We will be glad to quote you on request. Pecans are food. Free recipes.
PHILS PECAN PLANTATION
Camilla, Ga.

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While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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FACTORY rebuilt comb. coal and gas ranges also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co. 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620

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RUGS UNCLAIMED, EXCELLENT CONDITION, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC AT BARGAIN PRICES.
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130 Kemble Street, Boston Hig. 4100

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AUDITIONS will be held for regular substitute soloists and organists in large Christian Science church in Greater New York; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box F-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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JEAN PATTERSON, B. S., JUILLIARD GRADUATE—Experienced teacher, piano, harmony, eurythmics. 828 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372 or Mo. 2-4305.

RUSSIAN INTENSIVE
Daytime and Evening Classes. Beginning March 15. Nikolai P. Vakar, Instructor. Register at CAMBRIDGE CENTER FOR ADULT EDUCATION, 42 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0314

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

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About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico

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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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1 or 2 times	18c	35c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

PANDORA Beauty Shoppe at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
3919 11th Ave. South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LEATHER GOODS FOR SERVICE MEN
1800 2ND AVE. N.

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BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

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Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
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7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

Install
IRON FIREMAN
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2801 Fifth Avenue South 7-7117

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Now-A-Days It's
BAUM'S
The home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
MEN'S WEAR
UNDER HOTEL ST. ANDREW
MOBILE ALABAMA

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
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•SILVERSMITHS
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Household Hardware Builders' Supplies
854 GOVERNMENT ST., MOBILE, ALA.
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Ready to Wear
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John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

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Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
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Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
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CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

READ'S
Department Store
DRY GOODS — YARNS
Interior and Drapery Department
Cor. Wall Street and S. W. First Ave.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

You will enjoy this
Delicious BREAKFAST
TOASTED
English Muffins
with
Fresh Apple Sauce
and
Hot Coffee
Only 25c

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Special All Next Week!
Broiled Steer Rump
STEAK DINNER
F. F. Potato—Delicious Onion Rings—Choice of Vegetable
ONLY $1.10
Complete with Soup or Tomato Juice, Roll and Butter, Dessert, tea, coffee.
SERVED 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
EICHEL'S
1 Winter Pl., off Winter St., Boston

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
By the fireside Wellness and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
322 Newbury Street COM. 5370

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued from previous page)

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the
Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

The Towne Beauty Shop
Skilled Beauticians
Where Quality is a Fact, not a Boast.
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 870

MIDDLETON'S
Jewelers—Silversmiths
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
229 South Andrews Avenue

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Senior Operators
Lauderdale Hotel
217 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

BOOKS—GAMES
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FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
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F. B. MILETT
Western Meats
EMIL HOFFMAN
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 9327

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP
Spring Hats, Bags, Belts
Costume Jewelry Featuring
Custom-Made Hats
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
613 E. Las Olas Boulevard

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

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Shop
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7656
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
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1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
77 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-3431
Miami Beach
1682 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2608

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

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ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Gloria Hat Shoppe
2 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Individual styles modeled just for you. Also will be found in this exclusive Shoppe, Ready-to-Wear and Dressy Hats for the young and matron. Your patronage is cordially solicited.
INEZ THOMAS

CONSULT US on your next
Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

Vitality Shoes — *Selby Shoes*
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Avenue and Ninth Street
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bathroom

ST. PETERSBURG

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that Satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-401 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS
AND
MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 Fourth Street North Phone 4129

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ Inc.
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"43 years in St. Petersburg"

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

PASTEURIZED
Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
- *Ready-to-Wear*
- *Men's Clothing*
- *Men's Shoe Dept.*
- *Student Hall*
- *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
- *Hat Salon*
- *Accessory Shop*

Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 8TH AVE.

SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. A. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea.
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

MARY FROEHLICH'S
Beauty Salon
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of Beauty Culture
Distinctive Reliable Service
210 DATURA STREET PHONE 8242

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE, RENTING, INSURANCE, LOANS, CHAIN STORE LEASING
ADAMS-CATES CO.
Second Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477

Winstocks Inc.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Colonial
"Say it with Flowers"
Phone Hemlock 1181
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 2343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Crescent
LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

R. L. STEPHENS
Macon's Finest Specialty Shop
for Misses and Women
Phone 3600 319 Cherry Street

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
Quality First Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GONDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

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HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

LUGANO HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE PELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. F. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Famous Old Confectionery Shop
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne, near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

Speciality of
Jenzer
RAVIOLI and BISCUITS
Amthausgasse 1. Tel. 3.35.48

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31 SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23-454
(BUTCHER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 31. Tel. 2.61.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY MADE GOWNS

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.
You Will Find All
Perfumery and Toilet Articles
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.308

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

LAUSANNE

ORFEVRERIE
BIJOUTERIE
ANTIQUITÉS
Edwin DICK
1, Rue de la Paix

CONSERVES
FRUITS LEGUMES
Fresh fruit and vegetables received daily
HENRI MÉGROZ
6, Grotte—Tel. 2.59.49 Home Delivery

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Maison Fondée en 1847
Membre Fleuron
Horticulteur
Fleuriste
Grainier
Tel. 2.35.11
Rue Marterey 40.46
Florist

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
Avenue du Theatre 16
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing Moderate Prices
TEL. 2.38.09

ZURICH

SONNEN DROGERIE
SEEFELDSTR. 46 Tel. 4.32.16
SEEFELDSTR. 127 Tel. 4.32.68
Kräuter, Drogen
Chemikalien—Sanitätsartikel
Farbwaren, Parfumerien.
Wir liefern gerne ins Haus
(GROCERS)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12 b. Corsa
CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uramastrasse Lipthechergasse
Damen und Herren Frisier Salons

Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3.
Neben Hotel Central. Tel. 2.26.90.
HAIRDRESSERS

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

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MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 28289

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
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LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

FULLER BATTERIES
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We specialise in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
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Phone 22467

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House, Land, and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy. Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD F. O. Box 393
PHONE 58267 DURBAN

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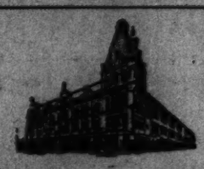
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires — No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 295 West St. Phone 25479

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25461

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)



GREENACRE'S
Kenwyn Greenacres Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
- DEPENDABLE GOODS -
- UTMOST VALUES -
- FRIENDLY SERVICE -
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

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Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
The Home of Good Things to Eat
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	Y	M	N	A	S	T
I	▨	O	▨	U	▨	O
B	A	R	▨	S	U	M
L	I	S	Z	T	▨	M
E	R	E	▨	E	L	Y
T	▨	▨	O	N	E	▨
S	A	G	▨	S	E	W
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M	A	B	▨	S	P	Y
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S	K	I	▨	O	R	A
E	▨	E	L	▨	▨	N
R	O	L	L	A	N	D

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

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SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone Ryde 437

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 11 years F. M. 2490

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office: Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1528
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
53-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1070

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

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QUEENSLAND
(Continued from previous page)
BRISBANE
Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ADELAIDE
Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA
MELBOURNE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.
MELBOURNE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

C. CARLSSON
F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
See our HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6—posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6343

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick
Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
mary clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD CAULFIELD
TEL. LF 2976
MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

New Zealand
AUCKLAND
DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are The Quality Meat People

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND
AUCKLAND
(Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-283

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THYNE, MEYER & SMITH
Limited
PRINTERS
BOOKBINDERS
PAPER RULERS
39 LOWER CUBA STREET
WELLINGTON
Telephone 42,537

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

T. WAUGH LTD.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'Phone 40,797
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Terms Used In Army and Navy

Keep Them for Reference

(Associated Press Features)

Do front-line terms baffle you? Then tack this handy glossary of military and naval terms up beside your global maps:

Battleship—Most powerful type of war vessel, named after states. Carries about 1,500 men, is between 20,000 and 50,000 tons.

Battalion—Four infantry companies or four artillery batteries.

Boatswain—Navy warrant officer who superintends work about the deck.

Brigade—Two regiments of infantry or three regiments of artillery.

Company—Four platoons of infantry. Corresponding terms in artillery and cavalry are battery and troop.

Corvette—A war vessel similar to a destroyer but smaller and slower.

Cruiser—(Heavy: Warship of about 10,000 tons, rated about 32 knots. Carries about nine 8-inch guns. (Light): Warships of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons, also rated about 32 knots. Mount 16 six-inch guns. The difference between light and heavy cruisers is in the guns they carry.

Deploy—Change from a formation of movement to a formation of battle, whether of ships or troops.

Destroyer — Smallest surface fleet unit. Standard speed 30-37 knots, main battery usually four to eight five-inch guns.

Division—(Square) two infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, one engineer regiment, one quartermaster regiment plus special troops as needed. (Triangular) three infantry regiments, three battalions light artillery, one battalion medium artillery, one reconnaissance troop, one engineer battalion, one medical battalion, one quartermaster battalion, plus special troops. Both consist of from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

G. I.—Government issue, applied to equipment and to supplies issued to enlisted men.

Howitzer — Artillery weapon with a high angle of fire. Its shell falls almost vertically.

Machine Gun — (Light) air cooled, 30-caliber, shoots 525 bullets per minute to a distance of about 3,500 yards. (Heavy) water cooled, 50-caliber, shoots about 600 bullets per minute up to about four miles.

Mortar—A short, large caliber cannon which shoots high into the air, dropping its shell behind an embankment, wall, etc.

Petty Officer—Specialist in the Navy, such as machinist's mate, yeoman, torpedoman, etc.

Platoon—Three or four squads (which consist of eight to 12 soldiers).

Quartermaster—(Navy) steersman of a ship. (Army) Quartermaster Corps supplies everything except weapons and ammunition, which are supplied by the Ordnance Department.

Quarterdeck—Part of the upper deck of a warship, abaft (behind) the main mast. Reserved for officers.

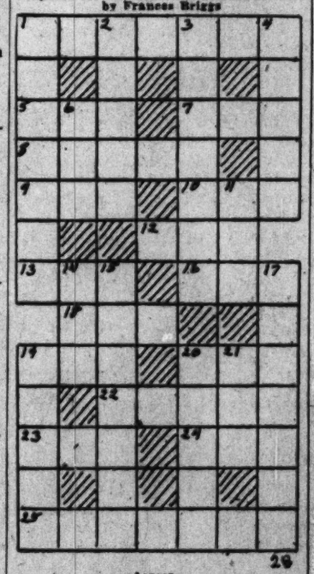
Regiment—Three battalions.

Salient—Bend or bulge in a battle line.

Warrant Officer—A rank just between commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Holds such jobs as boatswain, gunner, electrician, pay clerk and carpenter in the Navy and comparable jobs in the Army.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

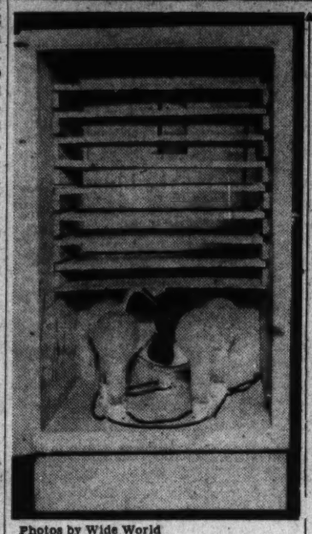
1—Would a jeweler, aviator, or gymnast be most interesting in flying rings?
5—Counter at which food is served is what?
7—The aggregate.
8—What pianist and composer immortalized Magyar music?
9—Before.
10—What is a mining city of Nevada?
12—Single unit.
13—To sink in the middle.
16—Girls in opera "Louise" do what?
18—What do you call food for dogs in liquid form?
19—According to Shakespeare, what queen "comes in shape no bigger than an agate-stone"?
20—One convicted of espionage would be what?
22—What is the honey badger?
23—A shiner is trained to use what (sing.)?
24—What is a plural of "os"?
25—Who wrote of Jean Christophe?

Down

1—What are the internal organs of poultry used as food?
2—What American inventor was also an artist?
3—Emma Woodhouse is principal character in whose novel?
4—What is a British soldier called?
6—Melody.
11—Edgar — Masters.
14—What is one of two States bordering Florida (abbr.)?
15—What character in Longfellow's poem is son of Basil Lajeunesse?
17—Who is a supernatural and invisible smith of Teutonic and English legend?
19—Toby Sleer is what in the Mother Goose rhyme?
20—What was the long outer garment worn by Roman matrons?
21—Through.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Food Driers You Can Make



Photos by Wide World

Home Dehydrators

Victory gardeners will be interested to know that small food dehydrators can be made at home. The two shown in the accompanying pictures, developed by University of Tennessee farm experts, can be put together inexpensively. Top: This dehydrator costs only $6 in materials with fan. It's 18 by 18 inches and can take care of a half a bushel of fruits and vegetables every eight hours. Left: Here's another type of drier that can be made for as little as $10. All you need is some plywood, an electric fan, a few light bulbs and some nails and screws. Dehydrators will preserve your fruits and vegetables without the need for jars and cans. The shelves are for the food to be dried, with the light bulbs furnishing the necessary heat and the fan the air required in the processing of the food. The contraption works by plugging the electric cord into any socket.

New Diamond Center

Many Netherlands diamond cutters moved to Brazil and that country is now one of the most important diamond-cutting centers in the world.

By Eskimos?

The Aleutian islands, extending in a chain from Alaska almost to Asia, have been inhabited for many centuries, as is proved by archaeological studies.

Boy Patriots

(New York Times)

Maplewood, N. J.

While schoolmates were enjoying their winter vacation coasting or throwing snowballs, Robert Wacher, 14 years old, and Robert Reese, 13, of this township, were taking the place on the home front yesterday of older youths in the armed services.

With all available young men of draft age in the armed forces, most families in the neighborhood of Menzel Avenue, where the boys live, had no one to clear their walks of snow. So the two Roberts set out to shovel walks of every home with a service star in the front window. They rang no door bells, solicited no jobs and took no money. They did 14 walks before they quit, exhausted.

Brevities

Detroit News: Washington's suggestion, that shoes be removed from horses when not in use, will be generally disregarded, as nothing militates against a smart appearance in man's noblest friend like carpet slippers.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Because of the fuel-oil famine, local laundries have cut their service 50 per cent. As is always the case, the white-collar workers are the worst sufferers.

Ryan in Boston Herald: A knowing assessor insists that the old family car is worth more than it was a year ago, although, after pondering over the A-card, you may wonder to whom.

Just for Fun—

By Corka

"Of course the soup's too salty—the galley porthole leaks."

In Lighter Vein

His Line

An American visitor drifted into one of the big London bookshops and said he wanted something to read. Soon his eye fell upon Sir Charles Petrie's biography of an eminent British statesman, published under the simple title of "Canning."

"I'll take that," said the American. Then he added: "I'm in that line of business, anyhow."—Tit-Bits.

More Business

Motorist (halted for speeding): "Please overlook it this time, officer. I was dashing to town to see my lawyer on urgent business."

Policeman: "That's fine. Now you have some more news for him."—Atlanta Two Bells.

A Verse for Today . . .

The heavens and the earth shall shake: but the LORD *will be the hope of his people, and the strength of the children of Israel.* — JOEL 3:16

Rehousing Britain

Since 1919 more than one third of the British population has been rehoused, mostly in projects financed by the government.

NEWS ITEM — FLEXIBLE WOOD THAT STRETCHES LIKE RUBBER IS THE LATEST YANKEE INNOVATION.

ALL HE HAD WAS A BUNDLE OF SHINGLES BUT HE'S STRETCHING THEM INTO CLAPBOARDS
STAND STILL TILL I MEND THESE WOODEN SUSPENDERS
THIS HOUSE IS MADE OF FLEXIBLE WOOD -- IF THERE'S AN ADDITION IN THE FAMILY JUST PULL HERE AND PRESTO! YOU'VE GOT ANOTHER ROOM
FOR SALE
BOY! THESE FLEXIBLE DOOR FRAMES ARE SOMETHING
IT MAY SEEM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good for Nothing*

By Le Pelley

WHEN YOUR DAD WAS FILLING OUT HIS INCOME TAX, DID HE REALLY TELL YOU YOU WERE WORTH $350 !!
THAT'S WHAT HE SAID...
LOOK — IF YOU'RE WORTH $350 YOU OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO GET AN ADVANCE OF 25 CENTS
HMM... SOUNDS REASONABLE
NOT A BAD LITTLE IDEA, THAT...
DID YOU GET THE CASH ?
NO ... HE SAYS I'm NOT WORTH ANY CASH — I'm JUST A FROZEN ASSET !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's More to It Than That—If You Ask Me!*

By Rodgers

"Stop talking about those sandwiches and tell me what else happened in the factory yard," I wagged to Pete-
"The man examined the lunch box, got excited, tried to get me to find my master, which of course I couldn't do, then he brought me back to the gate," Peter said—
"And that's all there was to that," he concluded—
Well, I didn't say so to ol' Pete, but I'll be surprised if 'that's all there is to that'!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Time for Sleep*

By The Hagers

We walked into a Mexican shop. Said Captain Bill, "It's time to stop.
I've always heard you close your door And sleep each day from one to four."
"Siestas, friend, we do not take; We Mexicans are wide awake.
These days senor, no countries sleep, Who wish their liberty to keep."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Eden: Bridge Builder

Arrival of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in the United States, begins a new phase in Anglo-American collaboration in the war and toward a durable peace—a phase, moreover, which is happily devoid of exclusiveness and promises to result in deeper understanding among all the United Nations.

It is more than fitting—it is inevitable—that efforts to weld the United Nations into a workable organization to win the war and insure the peace should begin in this manner. For, however broad must be the ideal concept of collective security in the postwar world, the absolute minimum for any international security is firm Anglo-American understanding.

Mr. Eden's visit has been foreshadowed in official utterances recently—notably those by Vice-President Wallace and Undersecretary Welles. These statements have dwelt on the need of preparing the way for United Nations councils on numerous problems which are daily becoming more urgent. Not the least important of the aims of Mr. Eden's visit is to prevent the Axis from thrusting wedges between the powerful members of the United Nations group. Germany's only hope to retrieve its position and to make another bid for world domination now rests either in bringing the war to an indecisive end or in losing it to a disunited and bickering coalition. For such a group never could build the framework of international security necessary to deal with the German menace to European peace.

Mr. Eden seems exactly the right man to begin building the bridges that must link the United Nations in war and peace. His close relations with Russia, and his confidence in the possibility of collaboration with Russia not only now but after the war, will help to infuse United Nations councils with new hopefulness. The scope of the concept behind this visit is further indicated by reports that Mr. Eden will see Russian and Chinese representatives while in the United States.

In recent weeks there have been some misgivings about the slowness with which progress toward United Nations understanding was being made. And the need seemed especially urgent as speeches in Congress and Parliament over postwar civil aviation, and reports of disputes between Russia and Poland over postwar boundaries, highlighted points of possible misunderstanding among allies. The disclosure that Mr. Eden's visit has been planned for months, and has been postponed only by such events as the American invasion of Africa and Mr. Eden's responsibilities in London, is therefore welcome. The preparations made during this period of waiting should now bear fruit in real progress toward the building of a secure peace on the basis of our dearly won victory.

Baby—1914-1943

Every now and then "Infant Care," first issued by the United States Children's Bureau in 1914, is brought up to date and reissued for the benefit of mothers and of babies. It embodies the latest dicta of experts in this important matter, which before 1914 was largely left to mothers (with the aid of their mothers).

But in 1914 many of these were practicing infant care in ways that the experts found careless, undesirable, and even reprehensible. They played with baby, which "Infant Care" tacitly admitted was a temptation, but added firmly: "The rule that parents should not play with the baby may seem hard, but it is without doubt a safe one." Nor should they rock baby or pick baby up if he or she cried, unless for an important reason. Nor should baby be permitted to suck the little thumb. There was then something called a "pacifier," not mentioned in the 1943 edition, which seems to have offered thumblike opportunity and which "Infant Care" said should be taken away and destroyed beyond hope of recovery.

But lo: "Infant Care" in 1943 merrily declares that baby is "more fun than anything else" and allows the happy parents to behave accordingly. Baby not only may be, but should be played with. If baby cries, picking up and comforting is the proper procedure. 1914 indicated as it were a contest between baby and mother, baby, as a poet once wrote, with no weapon but a cry, and mother sternly admonished by experts on the sidelines not to "give in." 1943 indicates a happier relationship in which mother may even allow baby a tasty thumb. But the pacifier is gone—forever. Baby would no doubt say it was never as good as a thumb.

Rumor vs. the Red Cross

When seamen from torpedoed ships land in port without a penny to call their own; when a wounded flier, brought down in Newfoundland, seeks transportation home to New York; when weary troops halt at dusk in a remote village near some battlefront, it is the Red Cross that rallies round with clothing, comforts, a train ticket, or little luxuries, as the case may demand. Its shield shines brightest in emergency. And its kindness is given freely—not sold.

Yet rumors continually pop up to assert the contrary. Some of the rumors have an extraordinarily long life. Those concerning Red Cross activities in 1917-18 still circulate.

"It has always been and now is the policy of the Red Cross that no charge shall be made to any soldier or sailor for any service or any article." This statement is quoted from official orders reiterated this week by Red Cross headquarters at Washington.

There have been a few exceptions, as there usually are to most good rules. Once in a great while and under emergency circumstances, the United States Army has asked the Red Cross to set up a canteen or a substitute post exchange and has insisted in such cases that the Red Cross make at least nominal charge for whatever is sold.

Perhaps it is out of such instances that the rumors grow. It would be hard to say. At any rate, no one need fear that the sweater she knits for the Red Cross will be sold to a service man. It will be presented to him free. The money one gives this month to the Red Cross War Fund will be spent for goods and services which will later be given, not sold, to the men and women serving this country on every battlefront.

All such false rumors do the work of the fifth column when they hinder in any degree the humane and generous accomplishments of the American Red Cross.

The Truman Report

The latest report of the Senate's Truman committee for investigating the war program gains strength because of its mildness. The disruptions and confusion that through history have been a concomitant of war are still disturbing today, and are certainly not to be accepted with complacency.

Nevertheless, the feeling of many is that some mistakes are inevitable and that it does little good to fuss and fume at them. Rather they should be approached calmly, understanding their causes and seeking reasonably rapid correction. This is precisely the attitude the committee adopts in its latest report.

The committee's three main conclusions are sound. The committee finds there has been inadequate over-all planning within governmental agencies, especially at the beginning of various programs. It is hard to find a department of the war where this is not true. Even initial planning of production was poorly done, while lack of basic plans for manpower, farming, taxation, and similar needs of the hour are only too plain.

As to the committee's second finding: Conflicting authority over, and responsibility for, various phases of the war program, the case is already well established. Lack of proper demarcation of administrative authority over the various areas of the war effort is a daily matter of headline news, one item being the conflict between the Office of War Information and the Office of Strategic Services over who shall control short-wave propaganda.

The third weakness, the hesitancy of the Government to adopt unpleasant policies until long after the need exists and damage has been done, is also clear: witness food rationing.

In general, it is fair to say that these weaknesses point up to weaknesses at the top. They are by no means incurable and should yield to the usual corrective applied where weaknesses and overloading at the executive level are manifest.

It is not a new corrective. It is to divide authority, and delegate it to good administrators.

In practice, this means expansion of the unfortunately-named "Czar" plan—"Food Czar," "Production Czar," "Rubber Czar," etc. And for logical fulfillment it means drawing these administrators into an effective War Cabinet for the speedy judging of such matters.

A bulletin from the Southern front says that the warbler army is on the way North. New Englanders will be grateful if they bring along a few degrees of warmth.

Our Readers Say—

Gas for Liquor Trucks

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Following my complaint to Mr. Eastman about the abuses of transportation facilities and the inequitable grant of gasoline and tires to liquor interests and gambling syndicates, I have received many communications from people in many walks of life. I quote one from a pastor which shows the conditions existing:

On Monday morning before Christmas (last) when we had that severe zero weather here, I was in the office of the local rationing board, while many people were asking for oil to keep warm. The Standard Times mentioned that day that more than 2,000 were in line and some were crying because of the inability to get oil. I was able because of certain influences to get into the inner office and, promising to convert to coal in our church within a week, I received 100 gallons of fuel oil. This saved us from freezing out. We installed a complete new coal heater at the parsonage for the same reason.

While I was waiting that day, a gentleman came in, and stood near the table where I was standing. He was a representative of a wholesale liquor firm, had properly executed forms, etc., and within 20 to 30 minutes he left with gas coupons totaling 3,550 gallons and 4 or 5 T stickers. I was very much put out to see men and women with tears pleading for oil to keep warm, but he got thousands of gallons of gas for liquor trucks.

It is time we Americans should call the Washington bureaucrats to account. Publication of these incidents to the end that they may be terminated is at this particular time in our Country's fight for its very life true patriotism. GABRIEL R. GUEDJ, Pastor.

Fall River, Mass.

An Inch Away From Service

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This may sound awfully silly, but it is, nevertheless, a very earnest appeal that something be done about the minimum height requirements for Waves, Waacs, Spars, etc., "5' without shoes." . . .

I have every other qualification to be an Officer Candidate in the Waves, but I measure only 4' 11" without shoes!

Radio, newspapers, and billboards tell us daily how badly the women are needed to take the place of men in noncombatant positions and release them for front-line duty. If we are to believe that the need is so great, does it seem fair to keep out girls who have the ability and the earnest desire to serve their country? Does it seem right to eliminate them simply because they lack one miserable inch to meet this minor requirement?

I have just received word that my fiancé is missing in action. Boys are fighting and dying "out there." Yet we who can render a real service to them are not allowed to do so because of some nonsensical rule.

Boston M. A.

"They Get Along"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today I read your article, "Doughboy and Tommy: They Get Along." I can tell you that they do. My son Robert, who is now in North Africa, spent over one month in England. Everyone treated him fine. He sent us a picture of five English soldiers and himself.

Whenever he went to church or the Christian Science Reading Room, there was so much kindness shown to him and he was always invited home for tea. The same love was shown to him in Ireland. Knowing that American soldiers like apple pie, many kind housewives in Ireland kept them supplied.

Robert writes home that he can't praise these people enough. Not once have we heard him complain. He has sailed many seas and always was beautifully protected.

Norwood, Ohio A GRATEFUL MOTHER

The Bookshelf

Salute to England

By the end of this war the experience which Miss I. A. R. Wylie had in FLIGHT TO ENGLAND (New York: Random House. $1.75) may be a common occurrence. She left the United States by clipper one day and next day arrived in England.

When she got back to London, which she had not seen for several years, Miss Wylie found that "everything you need is rationed and the things you don't need, you can't afford." But she found the people doing well, and looking well. Moreover, she heard little complaining. The people were ready to pay without stint or without trying to unload the blame on other shoulders.

Miss Wylie believes not only in final victory but in the possibility of an early victory. That is the conclusion her flying visit brought her to. "The Nazi spectacular edifice is built on rubble. A few lusty blows in the right place and it will come tumbling down so suddenly and completely that we ourselves may be consternated and bewildered."

This is what every enemy of Naziism would like to believe, but the grim facts of the war are too much of a deterrent, in in the opinion of people competent to judge. Miss Wylie argues that "we need more than strength and courage" to deal these blows. "We need," she says, "brains and imagination to direct them. So far the British like all the United Peoples have been singularly unblessed with these commodities." She might have added that the Axis Powers have shown no monopoly of them either.

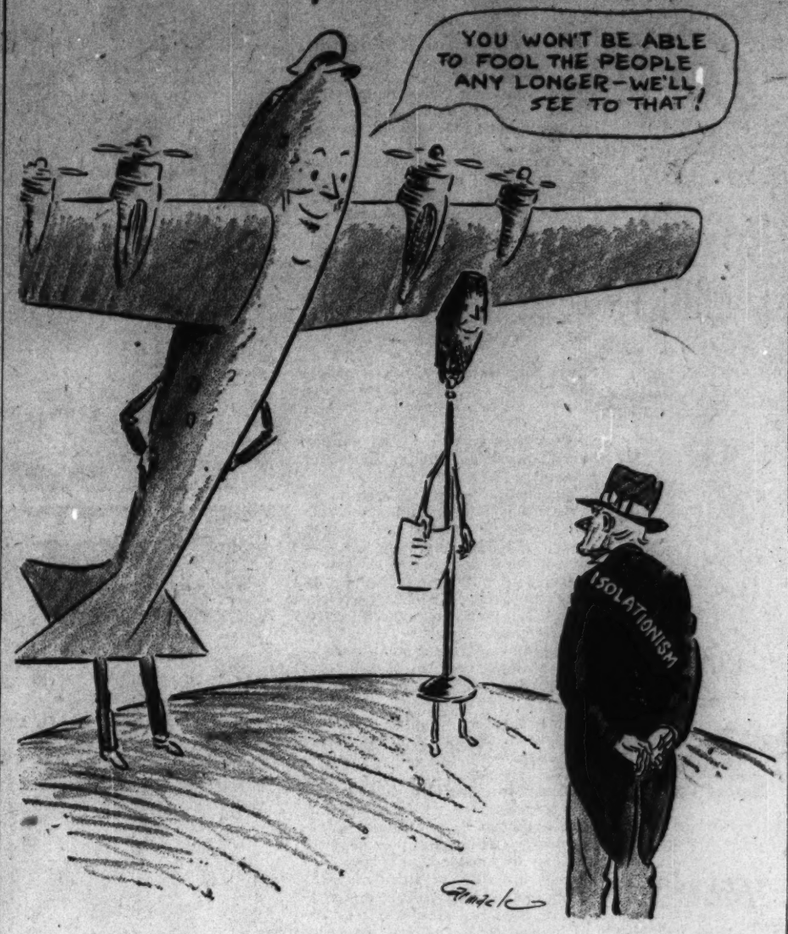
Miss Wylie finds the Ladies in England are there to stay. "You may abolish the Monarchy and install Communism in England, but I doubt if any force on earth could abolish the English Lady. She's not only tough. She's resilient. She's the surviving sort. You can make all the fun you like of her. But she has quality. She may infuriate you with her limitations, but within those limitations she functions with courage and an undeviating sense of duty."

Miss Wylie visits an old friend and publisher, a member of the Cassells firm, and finds the concern having a hard time. It has the best market in years and very little to sell, being short of paper, type, workers, and writers.

Ultimately Miss Wylie returns to America, reassured about the future of England.

W. W. C.

Globe Shrinkers



North . . South . . East . . West

Individualism Redivivus

By Frank L. Perrin

The caption is not as forbidding as it looks in print. It is intended to propound the fact that continuing problems posed by the emergencies of a global war and the increasing realization of individual responsibilities in its conduct and in the shaping of peace after the war, have inspired in each of us, in some measure, a willingness to become sharers in, rather than mere observers or captious critics of, the necessary activities employed or the future processes proposed. In the estimation of some commentators and some of those in official places there has been, in recent weeks, an increasing and regrettable popular tendency toward destructive and unreasonable criticism of the direction of the American effort. Whevever it is apparent it indicates a superficial rather than a structural condition of sober and considered opinion.

It is unfortunate that the people of the United States must, almost from the present moment, be more or less influenced in their deliberation of vital affairs by issues and ambitions which precede and which may confuse the political campaign of the coming year. Business as usual may, we are told, be adjourned for the duration. Political decisions, probably wisely, cannot be so conveniently postponed. It is because of this necessity to deal wisely with a problem absolutely inescapable that the duty, the responsibility, the office, of the individual citizen has become of greater importance than ever in recent years.

* * *

Happily there are encouraging and reassuring indications of a national revival of individual, rather than of partisan or class realization of the emergency, and of individual, rather than of mass or dominated responsibility in reaching right decisions. The old line fences which have long quite definitely divided State from State, district from district, and county from city, will be found, long before 1944, to be so dislocated that the meandering lines will be hard to follow. This is something of which political bosses and party managers have no need to be informed. Everywhere it is apparent that the people of every political party are, more than ever before, thinking for themselves, though not selfishly of themselves.

To the thoughtful observer the evidences of this individual awakening, now convincingly apparent, are reassuring and prophetic. Gradually the superficial accumulated sectional prejudices and regional jealousies have been cleared away in the conflagration which has revealed, inspiring in its light, the sign marking an unsuspected crossroad. Today the people of the United States, together with all free people, stand at that crossroad. The arrow points, for them, only in one direction. That is the way they take. But we have discovered that we are not merely passive sojourners. It is that discovery, made in recent months, which seems to have awakened most of us to a truer realization of our duty, and a better appreciation of our rightful possession of the opportunity to choose between right and wrong.

* * *

Those who seek to discover reassuring proof that this reassertion of individualism is actually a reality might wisely apply a first assaying test in areas somewhat removed from the confusing influences of what some refer to as war's psychology. Yes, there are such sequestered spots, some of them large. The inquirer will discover there, it is quite certain, those emerging individualists whose decisions, perhaps yet to be reached, will control, or largely influence, future economic and political trends in this and other countries of the world.

What, do you ask, is the goal, the land of promise, revealed in this look ahead? First of all, it may be accepted as certain, are the freedoms won by courage and vouched for by the Constitution. But it may be that a new freedom, political freedom, not always sought, though long desired, is to be demanded, and won. No, we have not all enjoyed, except in fancy, the political freedom which is the essence and substance of free democracy. Whatever the past or present weaknesses of Congress, of State legislatures, of administrative bureaucracy, of trial and appellate courts, of peace conferences, these stem from and are traceable to a failure, first to possess, and next to assert full political freedom.

Next year, 1944, will be a busy one for the adroit appraisers and tabulators of political trends in the United States. In the South, in the West, and probably somewhat less apparent in the East, a new basis of computation and appraisal will be adopted. The yoke of inherited or imposed partisan bondage has, it will be discovered, slipped from its moorings, at least for the time being. This is an age of great changes.

The Wide Horizon

Light Over the Acropolis

By Violet Alleyn Storey

On March 25, Greeks everywhere will commemorate the traditional Greek Independence Day despite the grim fact that April 27 marks the end of two years under the Nazi swastika for their ancient land.

The plight of the Greeks is known to be pitiable. Starvation is the rule rather than the exception. Greece, being a maritime rather than an agricultural nation, depends for the most part on imports of essential food supplies, particularly bread grains. Howeveg, Greek morale is known to be excellent. In no other occupied country have the Nazis met with such valiant resistance.

Tales of heroism continue to reach the outside world through underground sources. For example, we know that, on Greek Independence Day a year ago, students at the University of Athens marched to the campus gardens to lay laurel wreaths at the feet of the statues of Greek heroes in the War of Independence. Although the German and Italian military police tried to break up the demonstration and killed at least two celebrants, the students refused to disband until their purpose was accomplished and they had sung the Greek national anthem.

* * *

Not only do guerilla action and civil disobedience towards the Nazis and Fascists occur on the Greek mainland, each day and night, but on the captive island of Crete, some 13,000 guerillas—British and Australian soldiers among them—are organized under General Mandakas. Hiding themselves in the hills, they blow up bridges, smash power stations, and otherwise harass the invaders.

Even more important than these guerillas from the standpoint of the United Nations, is the fact that, in the Near East—from Libya to Syria—Greek troops are in training camps and a new Greek army is getting ready for what the Greeks themselves term, "the new day of victory." At least twenty-five units of the Greek Navy are known to be operating in the Mediterranean and other units are in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Not long ago, the Greek submarine, Papnicolis, sank an enemy merchant ship of 6,500 tons.

Not to be outdone by their valiantly patriotic fathers, husbands, and brothers, the women of Greece have formed their own secret organization which, early in February, sent out from the Greek mainland an appeal to "the Sisters of the Free World" to "strike whole-heartedly at barbarism and prepare for a new world of liberty and justice."

Confident of the forward-looking attitude of the Greek people, now prisoners in their own country, the Greek Government in London has made public a declaration that said government, "true to the spirit of its devotion to the full expression of the sovereignty of the people, considers it to be its obligation to resign its present mandate as soon as it returns to Athens after the liberation of Greece, in order that a new government may be formed, representative of all the political and social currents of the nation. All national forces, whether formed into parties or which as organizations have contributed to the liberation of Greece during the occupation and struggle for freedom, will have a voice in the election of this new government."

* * *

In September, last, the Prime Minister of Greece, Emmanuel Tsouderos, addressing himself to the youth of Greece, said in part: "Visualize, then, the Greece which your struggles and the esteem of our great allies will have secured. Visualize a Greece without privileged persons other than those whom nature has endowed with excellence of mind and spirit—a Greece where boys and girls will set out for the battle of life unhampered by inequalities, a Greece which will breed healthier, more cultured generations, a greater Greece of work and prosperity which will see its cities multiply, its fields grow fertile, its harbors crowded with the movements of ships. This better world for which you are striving and for which so many of our gallant men, heroically sacrificed their lives, will be realized only through daring vision, skillful planning and persistent toil. Prepare yourselves, then, to be pioneers of this new way of Greek life . . . so that you may give to our country its just place in the new society of nations which will emerge from this war."

Aware of the magnificent spirit of the Greeks in their darkest hour, it is small wonder that Prime Minister Churchill, visiting Turkey after leaving Casablanca, declared that he saw light breaking over the Acropolis where the Nazi flag now flies and that Greece would soon be delivered from "foul bondage."

The Unconquerables

Cupid Can Carry a Pistol

The girls in the Greek mountains are famous for their beauty. Fair and rosy-cheeked, they capture young shepherds' hearts. Thus romantic stories originate in this pastoral scene.

One came out of the hills this year. This suitor was a rotund and ruddy Italian carabiniero sergeant from the Upper Adige. He and his men were quartered in a small mountain village.

One day, while on patrol, he met a charming mountain girl. In an elegant Italian way he attempted to compliment her on her beauty, and to express his feelings toward her, although he could not speak Greek, nor she, Italian. The girl was amused and showed no aversion to the rather comic attentions of the sergeant. Finally she made an appointment to meet him at 9 o'clock one evening at the spring above the village.

The carabiniero was elated. He went to the spring, accompanied by his two bodyguards (an Axis ruling allowed no officer to travel alone in occupied countries). As he approached the girl and was about to greet her, she pointed a revolver at him, and curtly ordered "Hands up." Other forms leapt out of the darkness, and the sergeant, with his carabinieri, surrendered.

The "girl" was a young New Zealand soldier, left behind after the battle of Thermopylae who was collaborating with the guerrillas while disguised in feminine attire.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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REPRODUCED FROM THE PAINTING BY NADIA BENOIS, RUSSIAN ARTIST NOW IN ENGLAND

SOFTENING UP THE AXIS . . . . . *By Mallory Browne* . . . . . Page Three

The Lamp of New World Learning

By Roland Hall Sharp

Associated Press

BUILDING UP THE INNER STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAS
Nelson Rockefeller (Right) Chats With Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Foreign Minister

To Boston, home of the oldest college in the United States, have come Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos," more than 200 Latin-American students, a lively interest in how much rubber may be obtained from Brazil in a hurry, and Boston University's Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Few realize that behind all of these activities and similar ones across the nation moves Nelson A. Rockefeller's Office for the Co-ordination of Inter-American Affairs. It is one of Washington's newest and most experimental Executive agencies.

So Boston is learning more about Latin America, whether through the antics of Donald Duck on Lake Titicaca, or in being reminded that Harvard had already toddled into view on the American cultural scene when two Latin-American universities were octogenarians.

Whether the University of Mexico or the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, actually lighted the torch of New-World learning first is a highly debatable question. Boston discreetly leaves the decision to Latin-American historians. Both universities began about 1550, and both are joining with Harvard in sending representatives to the New England regional institute sponsored by Boston University.

The Rockefeller Office, charged with waging psychological warfare against the Axis and building up the inner strength of the Americas, is working in hundreds of ways to deepen the currents of mutual undertsanding.

It is two and a half years now since President Roosevelt invited the youthful second son of John D. Rockefeller II to Washington and named him to one of the most difficult posts in that capital's maze of official bureaus. His assignment to the work of drawing together the various and sometimes conflicting activities related to Latin America was recognized as both indispensable and arduous. His friends wished him well, and those who thought of him as a wealthy playboy or an inexperienced enthusiast have had to revise their estimates.

When we start from the Boston University Institute of Inter-American Affairs as one activity of the Rockefeller Office, and survey the whole field of his activities since August, 1940, we find his hand in most of the constructive things that have been done to reinforce the hemisphere.

The Institute program itself has never before been equaled in scope. This writer recalls being sent to Gainesville, Florida, in the winter of 1930-31 to cover an Inter-American Institute sponsored by President John J. Tigert of the University of Florida. At that time such an active interest in hemisphere affairs by a North American university was rare. The alert Williamstown Institute of Politics also devoted a substantial portion of its 1932 program to the southern Americas. But now the Rockefeller program embraces all of the nation's colleges through 29 regional institutes planned for this year.

* * *

Wherever possible, this activity branches down through secondary and primary schools. The aim is to awaken people—especially young people—to Latin America, start them thinking and talking about it, and then carry this on as a self-propelling interest within the schools as well as in every community.

The University of Rochester completed its regional institute recently after attracting two former Presidents, Dr. Carlos Davila of Chile and Dr. Eduardo Santos of Colombia.

To Boston are coming Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways; Fernando Carbajal, Peruvian President of Rotary International; Dr. Mariano Picón Salas of Venezuela, who is now teaching at Smith College; and others, including Dr. Rudolfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the University of Mexico. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, is taking part, as is Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Such groups, assembled in many communities during the current academic year, represent one of the main "intangibles" of cultural understanding in which Mr. Rockefeller is interested. Boston University has set aside its Founder's Day and so devotes its own seventieth anniversary to making Latin America better known throughout New England.

In the realm of "tangibles," the Rockefeller Office has chalked up numerous achievements, although the Co-ordinator and his press officer, Frank Jamieson, point out that their work is pervasive rather than evident to the public.

* * *

Mr. Rockefeller practically wrote his own ticket when, after an extensive trip through South America in 1937, he came home and wrote convincing memoranda about the necessity for doing more than had been done to translate the abstract Good Neighbor Policy into terms that would appeal more directly to realistic Latin Americans.

Shortly thereafter, the President gave him a go-signal. Without salary, and with an original appropriation of $3,500,000, he started building his organization.

By now there are some 800 on the staff. In a large office of the Commerce Department Building, Mr. Rockefeller presides with engaging informality. The atmosphere is one of experimentation, for trails are not blazed by reading maps, but rather by making maps.

The New York office is an impressive establishment on Madison Avenue, occupying parts of two floors.

In Miami, the branch office serves as a reception center for Latin-American visitors, who have poured in by the thousands, many of them as official guests.

San Francisco also has a branch office, and there are Co-ordination Committees in 59 cities of the other American Republics.

The writ under which the Co-ordinator acts is couched in terms almost as broad as the Preamble to the Constitution. Anything that will "further the commercial well-being of the Western Hemisphere" or "further the national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere" is within Mr. Rockefeller's mandate as laid down by Executive Order.

When you talk with Mr. Rockefeller you find a combination of conservatism and of idol-breaking that explains why he has survived and grown stronger amid the loud crashes and wrenchings caused by his unorthodox methods.

This young heir to a share in the world's richest oil empire is bound by none of the ties that hold many officials in a rut. He is in Washington because he likes to be there and believes in what he is doing. You hear many criticisms of his flights, and many condescending comments on his program, but few, if any, doubts expressed about his motives.

He wants the Americas to know each other.

He wants to meet and defeat Axis propaganda in Latin America.

He wants the peoples to the south to prosper and be in health.

That, beneath the externals, is his program.

To what extent has he succeeded?

The answer must be relative, measured against the near-vacuum that existed in Inter-American relations as recently as 1938 and even into 1940. As of today, there still exists a dense cloud of apathy, ignorance, and indifference within the Americas. Against it Mr. Rockefeller blows with many trumpets.

To keep perspective, it is necessary to reconstruct the scene of early 1938, as

(Continued on page 14)

NATIVES DIGGING A SEWER IN QUITO
Upper: FLOODGATE TO PREVENT STAGNANT POOLS

Softening Up the Axis

By Mallory Browne

British Official Photo

BOMBERS OF RAF COMMAND IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON POWER STATION NEAR COLOGNE—A CHAPTER IN THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE AXIS

Is the bombing of arsenals having a serious effect upon Axis resistance? The men behind the Lancasters and the Flying Fortresses and the Liberators and the Halifaxes believe so. Once a munition factory is leveled it cannot be rebuilt in a day, or a month. It takes time, more time than the public generally imagines. That is why the RAF persists in its sweeps over enemy territory. It is a vital part of Allied strategy. Some of the facts and figures about the present war from the air are illuminating, hence the article below—wirelessed from the Monitor office in London.

JUST ABOUT A YEAR AGO, in March, 1942, the RAF launched its new policy of intensified "saturation" bombing aimed at softening up Axis resistance and thereby opening the way to an eventual invasion of occupied continental Europe. What resulted has been achieved by this aerial second front in the West?

The question is not easy to answer. Even with the assistance of all the latest developments in air photography it is extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of precision the effects of the bombing. Still, the time has undoubtedly come to draw certain conclusions from the allied air policies of the past 12 months.

In this period—or, more exactly, from March 1, 1942, to Feb. 18, 1943—the RAF bomber command carried out 162 attacks on Northwest Germany. Cologne, perhaps the greatest of Germany's industrial centers, was raided eight times. Hamburg, the Nazis' most important port, was also bombed eight times. Wilhelmshaven, probably Germany's biggest naval base, was raided eight times by the RAF and once by a United States Army air force.

Essen, where great Krupp munition works are situated, had 10 raids in all. Emden, another very important industrial center, was raided seven times, Dusseldorf four, Rostock four, Lübeck three, Kiel three, Mannheim twice, and Karlsruhe once. In addition to these specified raids on individual cities or towns, there were 35 big raids on the Ruhr—the greatest industrial area of Germany—without any particular town being named. There were also four raids on Berlin itself, two night raids and two raids by daylight.

(These figures are not, of course, to be confused with the total number of British raids on Germany since the war began. These include, up to the end of February, 116 on Cologne and 50 on Essen, with proportionate numbers on other important cities and objectives.)

Besides these attacks on Germany, the RAF bombers based in Britain raided Italy 18 times since last March. Turin was bombed nine times, Genoa six and Milan three.

Furthermore, there were 11 raids on the big Axis U-boat base at Lorient, in Occupied France, and 10 on the naval and submarine bases at St. Nazaire. These two bases also had 10 raids between them by the United States Army Air Force.

* * *

These figures are in themselves eloquent. But they don't tell the whole story. They say nothing, for instance, of important mine-laying activities of the bomber command all along the coast of Europe. They say nothing of the bomber command's contributions to the work of hunting U-boats. They say nothing of the part that bombers played in the war in North Africa. Yet all three of these are important aspects of the air warfare. It was recently estimated by a British airman on the B. B. C., for example, that bombing raids and fighter sweeps over western Europe, combined with the air warfare in North Africa, were occupying more than half Germany's total air strength, and thereby greatly reducing the number of planes which Hitler has available for use against Russia.

Apart from this, however, how effective has the bombing proved in its effort to soften up the Axis? Some idea of the answer is contained in the fact that the industrial centers and ports of Northwestern Germany have been blitzed many times as heavily as England's cities and towns were by the Luftwaffe in 1940. Up-to-date figures are not available, but some notion of the comparative damage done can be obtained by the following facts: In the city of London, the Nazi air blitz devastated an area of approximately 120 acres. Of course, extensive damage was spread over a much larger area than this. The reference is to a section in the center of the town which was completely destroyed or damaged to such an extent that whatever was left will have to be pulled down and completely rebuilt.

Now in Cologne, even up to last October—and there have been several raids since then—an area of 600 acres had been devastated in this way by RAF bombing raids. The Germans themselves have admitted that about 40 per cent of the city was destroyed by two big 1,000-bomber raids.

The same sort of thing is true of many other German towns. In Dusseldorf, there were up to last autumn—the latest date for which figures have been made available—some 380 acres of complete destruction. In Karlsruhe, a great central area of more than 300 acres was destroyed, in addition to other scattered damage. In Lübeck, the total devastation was 270 acres. In Rostock, a central core of 130 acres was burnt out, and other destruction totaled at least as much again.

* * *

I have seen hundreds of official Air Ministry photographs of this bomb damage in German towns, taken by RAF reconnaissance planes. A close inspection of these photographs leaves no doubt that Britain's new improved incendiary and high-explosive bombs, including the new 8,000-pounder, have inflicted far greater damage on Western Germany than Britain suffered even during the worst of the blitz.

How far has this great damage affected Germany's war effort? Here a certain amount of guesswork necessarily comes into play. Photographic reconnaissance and information reaching here from the continent makes it plain that Germany's war production has been greatly hampered by these raids. Literally hundreds of important factories making weapons and other goods essential to the war effort have been partly or completely destroyed. Plants manufacturing airplanes, airplane engines, Diesel engines for submarines, electrical equipment, oil refineries, iron and steel works have been put out of action by these raids.

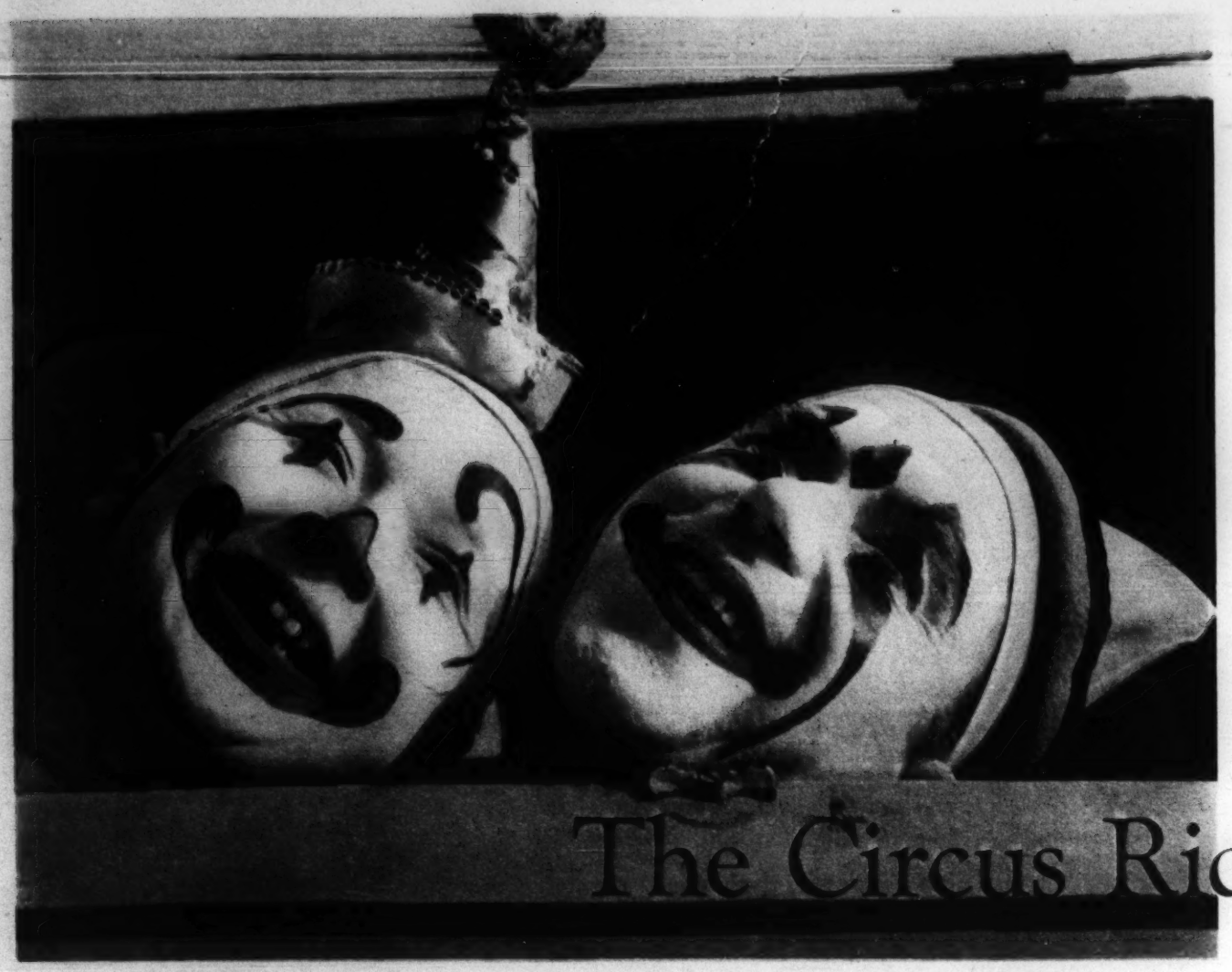
At the same time, it is true that Germany has important industrial resources in the central and eastern part of the country which have hardly been molested by the Allied bombers, and, as Britain herself proved during the blitz, it is possible by a policy of industrial dispersal to limit the effect of bomber raids on war production.

In Northern Italy, it is clear from the reports reaching Britain via neutral sources, that the effect of the bombing raids on Turin, Genoa, and Milan has been very great indeed. The Italian war industries were much more highly concentrated than Germany's, and there is good reason to believe these raids on Italy have been a major factor in aiding the British Eighth Army's victories in North Africa as well as in weakening Italian morale at home.

* * *

To what extent can it be said that all this bombing has softened up Axis resistance and prepared the way for ultimate invasion by the Allies on the European continent? The answer to this is that although the intensified air raids of the past year have been effective, they have not been anything like decisive or conclusive. An example of this is the bombing of U-boat bases and U-boat factories. These air raids must have interfered greatly with the production, assemblage, and repairing of German submarines. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged today that there are more U-boats operating in the Atlantic than ever before.

So, with regard to Axis resistance as a whole, it is clear that future bombing raids will have to be much more sustained if the Axis is to be thoroughly softened up and the ground prepared for final invasion.



HERB TAYLOR AND JIMMY DAVIDSON PREPARE ANTICS AND FUN FOR THE CHILDREN

The Circus Rides Again

By Josephine Ripley

IT WOULD BE as if there were no robins to go on spring reconnaissance, no stars to mark the highways of the skies, no echo of "good mornings" to follow the sun—if there were no circus to come to town.

But take heart, good people of America, it's not that way. Robins are heading north. Stars glint above. "Good mornings" encompass the earth. And the Greatest Show on Earth will ride again!

There's no priority on fun, no ration book for chuckles, and the Office of Defense Transportation has flashed a green light for the circus. The show must not only go on, but be better than ever. It's got a special job to do, because America at war must laugh as it works—that's essential.

In Russia, the circus pitched its tent within the thunder of Nazi guns at the battlefront. Hard-pressed defenders of cities took time out for fun and were the better for it. When the blitz shot its terrible bolt at British morale, the circus was on hand to hold the spirit of the people, to give them welcome respite from the strain of bombs and sirens.

* * *

It will be so in America, too. At the winter quarters of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey, in Sarasota, Florida, there's new purpose in preparations for the Big Show this year.

There are new problems, too. Circus folk will enjoy no special privileges. They'll take their rationing along with the rest of the country. Circus trains will stand by for troop movements, and itineraries will be adapted to wartime conditions.

Meat for the animals poses a big question mark for the menagerie chef. There's no dodging that. He shakes his head and squints a calculating eye at his hungry family.

A normal menu calls for 1,150 pounds of meat a day. There'll have to be substitutes. Undoubtedly there'll be a drop in the grade of meat, with resort to trimmings and parts unfit for human consumption, and there may even be a slight cut in the feedings.

But see if Gargantua cares. He blinks at the world with untroubled eyes. He's a vegetarian! The elephants munch in their stalls and are glad that they're elephants, and that hay is plentiful and good to eat.

Not so fortunate the 1,600 circus people who will take to the road in April. Meat and other supplies, which are ordered ahead and picked up en route as the show moves around the country, will reflect the general condition of the national larder.

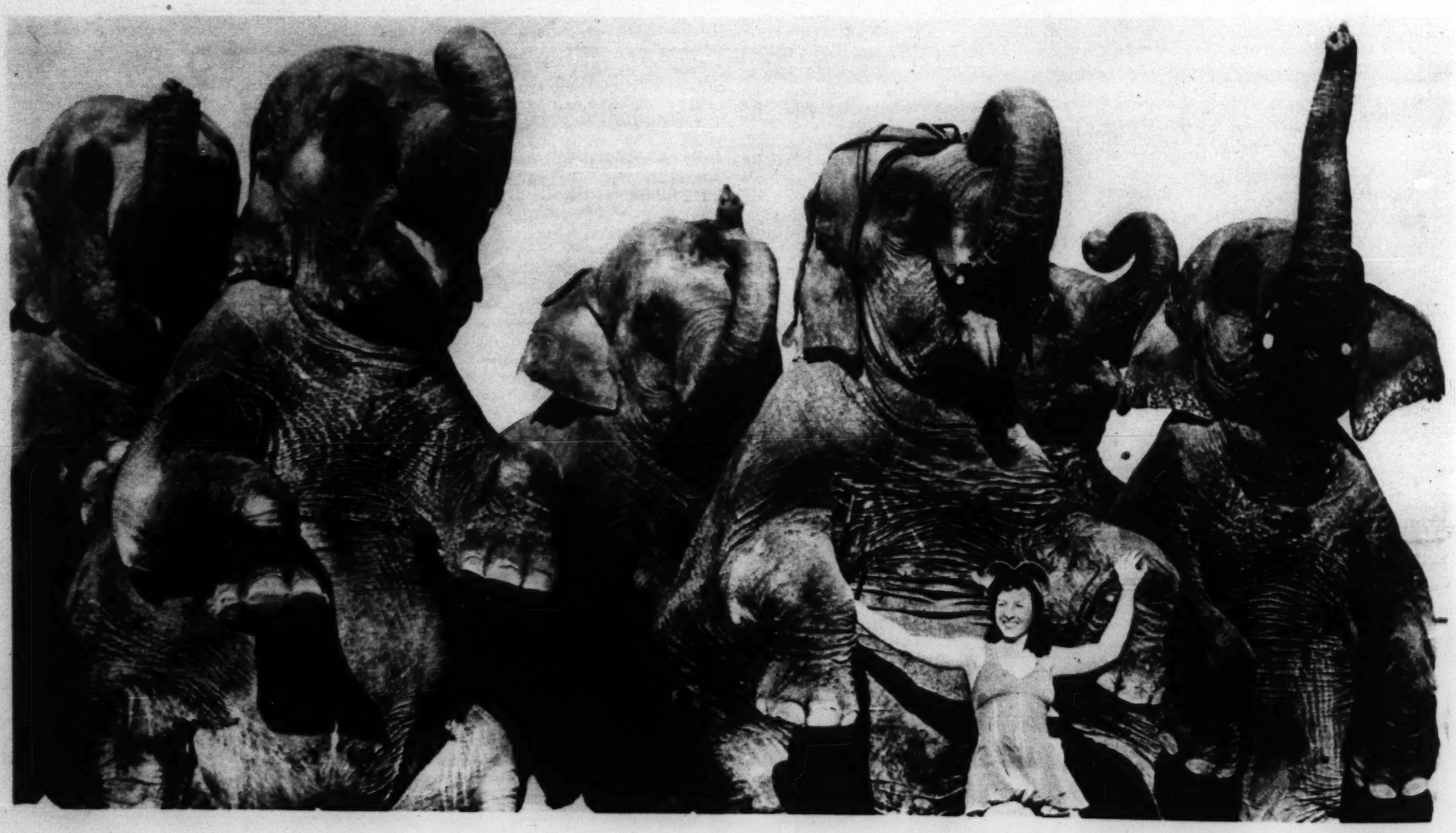
* * *

Chefs and bakers in the commissary and dining departments will have to be more versatile than ever in solving their food problems and finding suitable substitutes for the 2,470 pounds of meat ordinarily consumed daily, the 285 pounds of butter, and other items now either rationed or scarce.

The whole itinerary of the show has been tailored to the new lines of a gasless America. There will be longer stays than usual in the larger cities where transportation facilities are plentiful. There will be no stops at the little out-of-the-way towns where people used to drive from miles around for the big event of the year—the circus.

In every building on the lot, the pace is geared to wartime demands. The mechanical department, the electrical shop, the cookhouse vibrate with purpose. Up in the loft, riggers thread the last length of rope through the rings, for a brand new city of canvas shakes out its folds each year just as new leaves deck the tree in spring.

To the Wallendas, whose famous high-wire act has thrilled thousands of open-mouthed fans, this 1943 wartime tour will have a familiar feeling. It was during the blitz in England that these performers perfected some of their most sensational



stunts. "Everyone else kept on working," they said, "and so did we!"

Patriotism beats fiercely in the heart of circus folk, even though many of them are foreign born. The bareback riders and trapese artists reach for their knitting between rehearsals. Clowns are off in paint and costume to sell War Bonds at a local store. Already over 500 men have gone into the armed services, mostly property men, fortunately, not performers.

* * *

It's not a pleasant thought, but the circus has made its contribution to other war efforts in the past—and not on our side.

The Kaiser's imperial army patterned much of its equipment after the circus model. During a Barnum & Bailey tour of Germany, a detail of German officers traveled with the show, observing every phase of circus movement and operation.

They proceeded promptly to copy cookhouse equipment, and adopted without change its method of loading and unloading trains. This system is still in use today and consists of "bridging" long strings of flat cars so that wagons may be rolled from car to car without stop to the ramps at the unloading ends.

The American Army, too, has had an eye on the Big Show, borrowing the services of its tent-makers, and adapting other useful circus experience to army requirements.

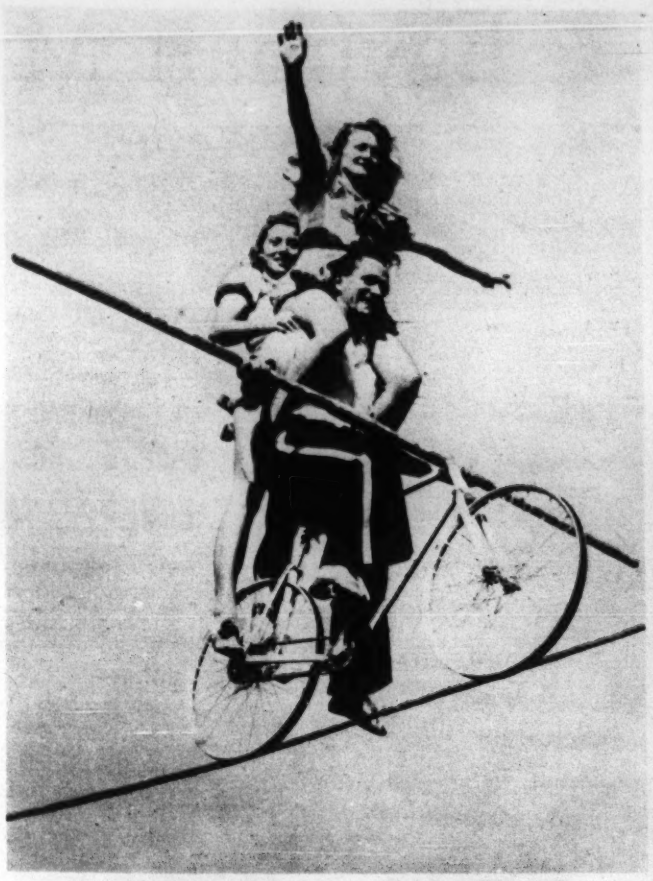
It's a gay show they're presenting to war-working Americans, gay in color as well as spirit. It will be the kind of a circus that grandma and grandpa remember—brilliant with painted wagons, sunburst wheels, and frilly costumes.

* * *

There will be many of the old familiar acts that everyone wants to see again and which the show wouldn't be complete without. There'll be new ones, too.

Lalage, the daring aerialist who escaped from Europe and has been touring South America, will make her bow under the Ringling, Barnum & Bailey banner. Felix Adler, King of the Clowns, and dear to the hearts of children and grown-ups, will be there with new antics and fun.

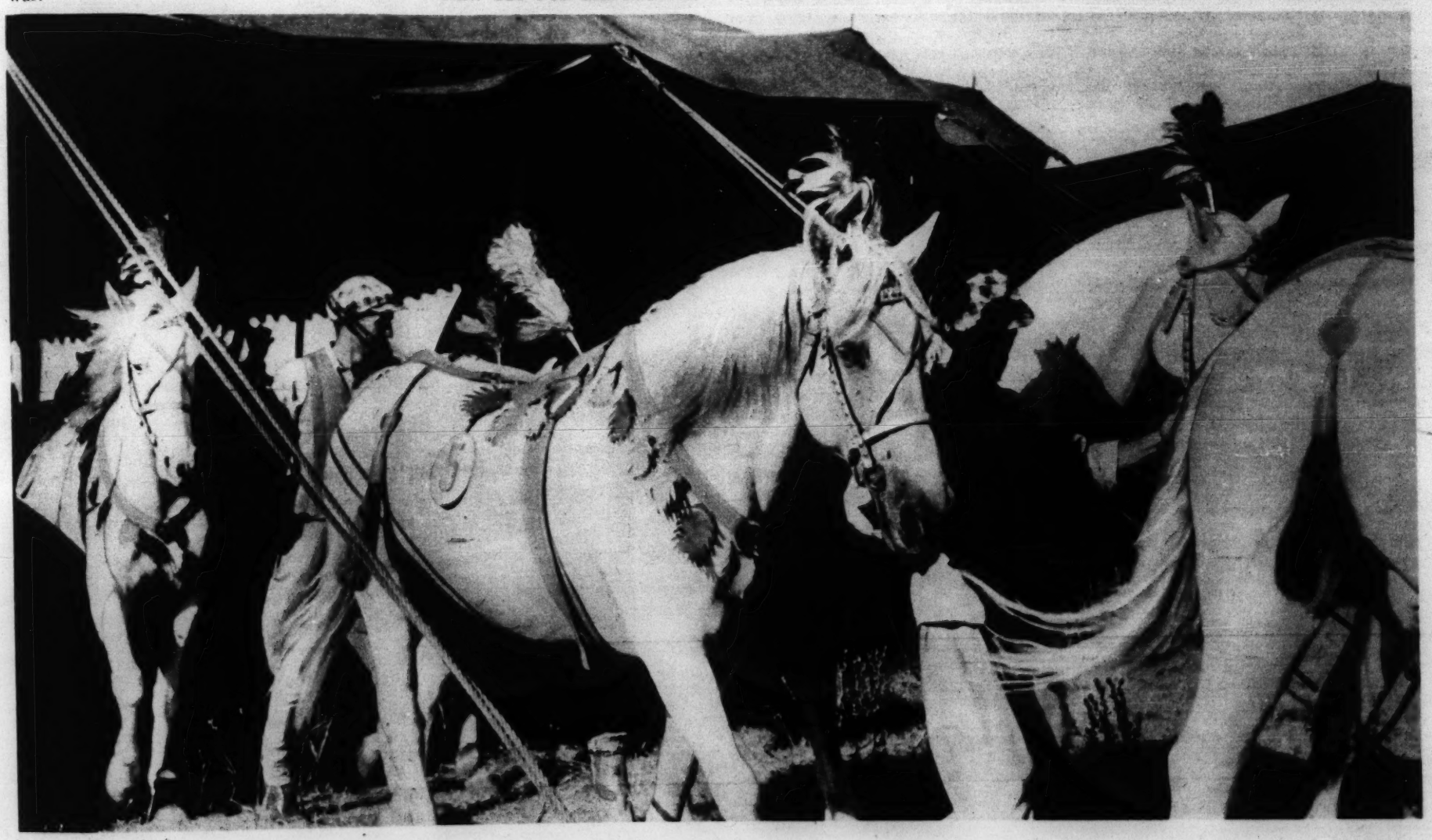
The show will open at Madison Square Garden on April 9, with an all-out boost for the Allies in the form of a mighty War Bond sale, with admittance by bond only. Everything at the Sarasota quarters now is building up to that moment, and even the air seems charged with special fervor, as the Greatest Show on Earth rises to the new demands of a world at war.



THE WALLENDAS IN A HIGH-WIRE ACT

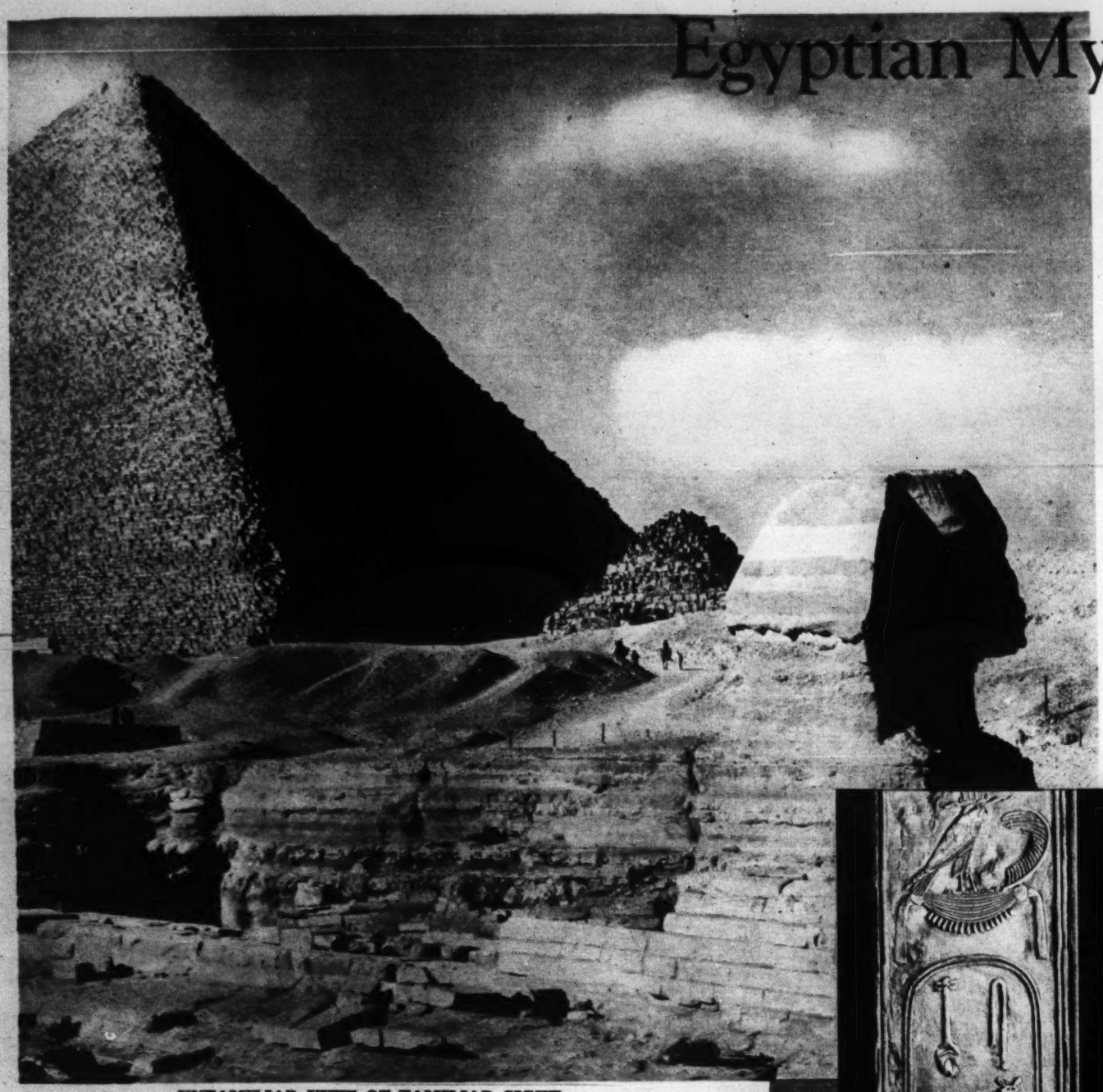
CHARLES BELL AND TRIXIE SELLING BONDS Burnell

NEW TOP FOR THE BIG SHOW IS MADE EVERY YEAR AT WINTER QUARTERS, SARASOTA, FLORIDA



Egyptian Mystery Tales

By Pearl Strachan



UNFAMILIAR VIEW OF FAMILIAR SIGHT
Sphinx Rising Above Centuries of Drift Sand

LEFT LIBRARY TO HARVARD
Dr. G. A. Reisner, Archaeologist

Ace-Williams Pix

HIEROGLYPHS HAMMERED INTO WOOD CARVINGS
Gold-Cased Doorjambs From the Queen's Portable Bedchamber

THE BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT that the great American archaeologist, Dr. George A. Reisner, has left to Harvard an "extraordinary library of 1,300 detective stories" does not astonish us. Was not Dr. Reisner himself a first-rate detective, capable of taking the slightest of clues and unraveling mysteries more profound than those confronting the heroes of the thrillers we pay 39 cents for in a railway station?

The gentleman has been, in fact, something of a mystery to us from the start. We had to take him on trust just as we did Sherlock Holmes. His Dr. Watson, from whom we received the answers to our eager questions, was whichever museum official or fellow archaeologist we found handy on those occasions when we missed him by a cab's length or the trail of a steamer bound eastward from New York. No sooner did we learn that he had arrived to give a series of lectures at Harvard than we heard that he was hurrying back to Egypt. That was where he loved to be, and he could not get there fast enough. He took his holidays en route, and read detective stories.

* * *

When we added the Boston museums to our news beat a decade ago he was already something of a legend. Even conservative curators glowed at the mention of his name, and those with a lighter sense of responsibility enlarged on his powers, so that we had apocryphal anecdotes such as the report that he could sit in the dark, inside the Pyramids, and, running his hands over a fragment of ancient limestone, deduce immediately the hieroglyphic message and the period in which it was inscribed. His friends did not go that far, but granted him the most extensive knowledge of Egyptology. He did make remarkable discoveries. To begin with, he solved the riddle of the Sphinx.

Among the brittle, yellow, news clippings of April, 1911, we find headlines such as "Reisner Unriddles Sphinx, Mystery of Ages." The evidence he presented at that time has come to be accepted by natural scientists in all parts of the world. His first clue appeared in 1907, upon examination of an alabaster head he had discovered. It was a portrait of Mycerinus, the Fourth Dynasty Pharaoh who reigned about 4,500 years ago. Mycerinus wore a pleated headdress, which up to that time had been thought of more recent origin. He was the next king to Chephren, whose statue is in the Cairo Museum. Research revealed the fact that the Sphinx, in its pleated headdress, was a portrait of Chephren, King of Egypt and builder of the pyramid that bears his name. His power is indicated in the lion's body to which the great head is attached.

* * *

The most sensational discovery of Dr. Reisner's, from an archaeological point of view, was the uncovering of the tomb of Queen Hetep-heres, hid for 50 centuries in a chamber 100 feet underground. Hetep-heres was the wife of King Sneferuw and the mother of Cheops, builders of pyramids. Egyptian history has to be sought in the tombs, where furniture, treasures, and records were, by custom, interred. This discovery, pursued in Dr. Reisner's individual method, meant giving to the world a set of household furniture of exquisite pattern and workmanship, from the Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom, the like of which had not been seen before. The objects found at Luxor, in the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen, were funerary and ritual, not household furniture. And they were only 30 centuries old, almost modern by comparison, one might say.

The fact that the ponderous alabaster sarcophagus, when it was finally unsealed, was found to be empty, did not detract in any way from the importance of the treasure heaped around it, though this was

(Continued on page 13)

The Protestant Church and the War

By Albert Field Gilmore

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN WE
SOLEMNLY AND MVTVALY IN THE PRESENCE
ONE OF ANOTHER COVENANT AND COMBINE
INTO A CIVILL BODY POLITICK
TO ENACTE CONSTITVTIVE AND
ALL LAWES ... AS SHALL BE
VENIENT FOR THE GENERALL
620 - THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

ONE OF EIGHT PANELS IN MURAL MONUMENT IN GENEVA, ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE TO ROLE PLAYED BY CITY IN THE REFORMATION

Even the casual observer of the religious tendencies of the day has been impressed with the struggle made by the Protestant denomination to find the true course amid the strife and turmoil of the whole world in the years since the global war had its ghastly beginnings. Many will recall the able editorial which appeared in Fortune Magazine soon after the opening of the present conflict in which were raised pertinent questions which have since been the subject of much mental wrestling among earnest Christians individually, and the Church bodies collectively.

The questions raised grew out of two patent facts. During World War I, the Church threw itself wholeheartedly into the conflict using its efforts to support the war effort of the Allies in all ways open to a Church body calling itself "Christian." It was said, in characterizing the zeal and extent of the churches' effort that it had even put Jesus in uniform. Its attitude was an all-out effort to aid in the prosecution of the war.

* * *

Following the Armistice, the Treaty of Versailles, and the manifest failure to attain in the peace the ideals which had been so earnestly, hopefully, and constantly proclaimed by the leaders of the nations, a definite recession of feeling set in. Doubt as to the rightness of the position of the Church in the war began to be seriously questioned. Many a clergyman and many a reflective layman as well asked himself, Is there anything in the teachings of the Founder of Christianity to justify support of a war, the basis of which must of necessity be the taking of human life? Is there aught in Christian idealism to warrant support of this life-taking process in support of any course however humanly just it may seem to be?

These queries coupled with the effects of warfare upon the morale of all peoples engaged and the terrible suffering of innocent people brought on by the conflict led many of the most devout churchmen, clergy and laymen, to the considered conclusion that there is no justifiable ground for Christians to engage in war or its support, whatever its cause, whatever the social problems involved. This was a complete reversal on the part of the Church as a whole regarding its position toward warfare in general.

Then another terrible conflict broke upon the world, for the first time in history, global in its character. The Protestant Church found itself faced with a most difficult problem. It had arrived at a position which constituted a definite phase of pacificism, a non-resistance attitude which at least hinted at the position of the famous Indian apostle of non-cooperation. But as the conflict progressed, as the purpose and designs of the aggressors became more apparent, many Christians became convinced that Christian civilization itself was at stake; that if the aggressors were victorious, freedom of conscience and the privileges of worship in accord with one's deepest conviction would be completely wiped out; that totalitarianism meant not only political and economic control, but it reached into the lives of the people, directing their affairs in minutest detail. Freedom as enjoyed in the Democracies would be unknown. Education and religion would no longer be free, would cease to be determined by individual purpose and decision, but would be ordered and controlled by the State, godless in its purpose.

As a result of these questionings a growing conviction began to express itself in forms the exact reverse of the conclusions arrived at during the decades following Versailles. The Fortune editorial had raised the queries: Was the Church right during World War I? If so, what of its non-participant attitude, a complete reversal of its former position since the outbreak of World War II? What would the layman do? To whom or what could he look for spiritual leadership since the Church had completely reversed itself?

The queries were justified. Yet there was explanation, reasonably logical for the change of attitude. But now that a new situation has arisen, that a new series of dangers has appeared to imperil the Christian way of life, what seems another complete reversal has taken place. At the conference recently held in Cleveland by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America a resolution was passed placing the Churches of this organization, some twenty-six denominations in all, squarely behind the war effort of the Allied Nations. To be sure, the debates were long and sharp, many objections were raised, and it seems a compromise was arrived at based upon two, from the standpoint of semantics, very insignificant words—*at* and *in*. That is to say, the resolution refused to declare the Church of Christ to be *at war*, but rather it declared the Church to be *in the war*, that is, as putting itself behind the war effort.

* * *

This raises a highly interesting question relative to the true character of the Church. Is it primarily a human institution, having the high purpose to spread and promote the Gospel of the Founder of Christianity; to evangelize humanity and establish that Kingdom on earth for which Christians constantly pray? Or is the true Church what Paul conceived it to be—a spiritual idea or concept of which the Christ is the head? Manifestly this spiritual concept could never be at war, else the inconsistency would follow of a spiritual institution entering the affairs of humanity, engaging in the melees of mortal experience whereby, it seems, inevitably it would lose its true character.

If Church be conceived in this pattern and the human institution be regarded as the symbol or instrument of the True Church, the problem is resolved; it loses something of its difficult aspects. Obviously the human institution may rightly engage in activities for the protection of the Christian idea and polity in which by no possibility could a divine concept or institution have part.

* * *

While this reasoning does not afford a complete answer to the Fortune editor's queries, yet it does provide a degree of reasonableness for what the Church and Protestant Christianity have done. No doubt there is a considerable wing of this Church which does not agree with the Cleveland resolution. Yet when the facts are faced, the character of the reversal determined and weighed, the situation seems clear that without the all-out effort of the United Nations, Christendom would be either wiped out entirely, or so greatly restricted as to lose its character and potency. An attitude of non-participation is equivalent to non-resistance, and this is stark pacifism for which few can find logical grounds.

If the Christian way of life is worthy, it is worth preserving. Then the necessity arises of defending it. Is this defense to be left to the non-Christian? Has he a greater obligation to protect the way of life as accepted by the United Nations than he who has looked to the Master as the Wayshower to the Kingdom? The logic is so apparent that there seems no ground for argument. The Churches of Christ as represented in the Cleveland resolution are to be commended for their clarity of vision and for the faith and courage which enabled them to act in the face of determined opposition. The Church again shows itself as the militant agency, not alone to establish Christian faith and doctrine but to defend it in its time of peril.

Perfect Poem in Petals

By Floyd L. Bell

Walter L. Greene

"LOVELIEST OF LOVELY THINGS ARE THEY . . ."

We ought not to allow the enemy to prevent us from carrying on all those things which will make life better later on.—MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

OCCUPIED AS THEY MAY BE with vital war work, the Mrs. Minivers—whose name is synonymous with the rose—are nevertheless resolutely determined to preserve the institutions which play such a vital part in human welfare. And among those institutions is the flower show. Women, interested deeply in Victory Gardens and in flowers to aid in morale building of civilians and troops alike have spent countless hours over exhibits for the annual Spring Flower Show in Boston, and it was nothing unusual to see a social arbiter wielding a hammer while her mouth held a score of tacks.

What has 1943 brought forth?

There are new roses. One is a bright orange color, termed "Orange of Nassau." This rose was originated by H. A. Verschuren and Son, of Haps, Holland. By permission of Queen Wilhelmina, this new rose was given the family name of the exiled House of Holland. Orange is the dominant color of the new flower, the inside of the petals having this hue with yellow on the reverse. The fragrance is exquisite.

* * *

Another new rose is the "Vanity Fair." Of this rose, Miss Helen Totty of Madison, New Jersey, says, "This is a delightful shell pink rose which, though pale in color, has a great deal of life and holds its color remarkably well. It has a delightful fragrance."

There is a special premium for a rose garden. The garden must cover approximately 700 square feet and display all the glory and color that is associated with a robe of imperial majesty in the days of the Arabian knights. No work of technicolor can compete with the beauty which nature will provide for this garden.

Orchids also hold pride of place. But they have as strong competitors azaleas, gardenias, amaryllis, begonias, carnations, lilies, cilivias, house plants, geraniums, heliotrope, lantanas, and jasmine. These, streamlined and modernized, make no sacrifice of beauty nor magnificence.

Informal gardens, including an out-of-doors fireplace, garden house and pool, lawns, flower beds, and shrubbery borders have their own corners. And streams and waterfalls, banked by green foliage, bring a touch of the country into the town and enhance exhibits that are alive with the color and glory of modern and ancient horticulture.

The Victory Garden motif is also dominant, for the growing of vegetables is something which attracts a large following in times of stress and strife. In connection with Victory Gardens, the departments of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts interested in soil development, in agriculture, and in horticulture are lending a hand, and are making available their represenatives and various organizations to give full and detailed information on how to plant a Victory Garden and by its rich harvest aid in winning the global war.

* * *

President Edwin S. Webster, president of the 1943 Spring Flower Show, which was planned for Boston, March 13 through March 20, says: "We know that nothing can give greater aid to our people, whether in civilian life or in the armed services of their country than the continuance of such institutions as this. It typifies the very freedom of thought, action, and purpose for which we are fighting. It means a great deal to our boys at the front to let them know that we shall carry on here that when they return they may come back to a world they still will recognize, to a world that has been maintained as nearly as possible according to the ideas inbred in them."

AN AUSTRALIAN GARDEN IN MINIATURE

AZALEAS

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

NARCISSUS

Among the New Books

Barrie Self-Pictured as Sociable Yet Lonely Man—A London Letter

Letters of J. M. Barrie, edited by Viola Meynell. London: Peter Davies. 15s.

LONDON

THIS TENDER, HUMOROUS, and touching collection of letters begins with an application from Barrie in 1884 for the position of subeditor on the Liverpool Post and Echo. It ends with a note written to his manservant, Frank Thurston, in June, 1937, a short while before he passed on. In between, in page on page of correspondence sent to old people and young people, to the rich and famous, and the poor and unknown, but all bathed in the same unvarying light of friendly charm and kindly wit, is reflected a long story of glittering success in the theater, a tale of glories, conquests, triumphs, spoils.

Born in a humble cottage in a Scottish village, he moved for the greater part of his life in the company of men and women who united wealth and breeding to learning and intelligence. He had more money than he knew what to do with. To be offered £20,000 for the film rights of "Peter Pan" was the sort of thing that happened to Barrie over and over again; a chance letter from his secretary caused him to look into his drawers, where he found checks worth £1,700 which he had simply forgotten to cash. Yet when he really needed money, he could not get it; for he failed to land that job on the Liverpool Post.

There were other things he wanted from life; and he had to go without them. I do not mean his jokes about such things as wanting to be taller. It would have pleased him to be a big man. "Six feet three inches, I should say," he writes to Mrs. F. S. Oliver. "If I had really grown to this it would have made a great difference in my life. I would not have bothered turning out reels of printed matter. My one aim would have been to become a favorite of the ladies, which, between you and me, has always been my sorrowful ambition. The things I could have said to them if my legs had been longer."

Hardly more serious, perhaps, was his disappointment at not being made Ambassador to the United States. In 1919 he wrote to Lady Scott:

"Why do you presume to use two notes of exclamation at the mere thought of my being American minister?? Observe I use two notes of interrogation. In the days when we all had so passionate a desire to do something for our country, that was the one thing in my secret heart I believed I could have done. And though in this country people care nothing for literary hands, in America they like them."

It is rather surprising to find that Barrie ever yearned, however slightly, for ambassadorial glory. He does not seem to have taken much interest in politics. His admiration for Ramsay MacDonald was probably more national than anything else. His friendship with the Asquiths was personal.

* * *

What he really desired was a house and a home of his own. In 1894, writing to Arthur Quiller-Couch at Fowey, he has good hopes of attaining one. He has, indeed, already taken the first step.

"Yes," he says, "it is all true, though it was in the papers, and I am just recovering from the pleasure of having a letter on the subject—yours—which is not comic. Even so long ago as when I was going to you in Bedford Gardens I was beginning to hope that this would come about, and I am not in a position to deny, as the 'Speaker' would say, that the obvious happiness of you two seemed to me a most enviable thing."

The "obvious happiness" of the Quiller-Couches, unhappily, did not parallel itself in the marriage of Barrie with Mary Ansell. Perhaps it was partly Barrie's fault, for Denis Mackaill's biography, published a year ago, leaves no doubt that he behaved to his wife in a manner extraordinarily imperceptive and clumsy for a man so sensitive himself. Yet it is equally beyond doubt that when she ran away from him with a fellow-author, his life was shaken to its foundations, and the possibility of complete happiness passed out of his reach, never to return.

* * *

On this subject, the letters that Viola Meynell has collected have little to say. What is abundantly revealed in them over and over again is Barrie's passionate delight in children. But they are all other people's children, and remain other people's children, however much he tries to pretend they are his own. He writes to them in their homes all over the country. They overflow his flat in the Adelphi on their holidays from Eton and elsewhere. He makes jokes for them and sends them presents. He visits the houses where they are to be found, and plays games with them.

He plays games and makes jokes with everyone. No man could have had more friends. But they are only friends. Their closest ties are with someone else. It is all right in the summer, when there are picnics and country house cricket matches and holiday jaunts. But at Christmas they go to their separate homes, and Barrie is left by his lonely fireside, with no family, no wife, no children, and only a canary to keep him company. "There are only self and canary when night falls," he says, "and the canary is the merriest."

But he could always jest. "I am interested," he tells Lady Cynthia Asquith, "to hear that you have cut off your hair. I may say that I have cut off my head. It was rather an expense, and the general opinion here is that I look better without it." And even on matters he did not fully understand, such as Christian Science, his jokes were invariably kindly.

HAROLD HOBSON

Unbewildering the Listener

This Modern Music, by John Tasker Howard. New York: Crowell. $2.50.

ANALYSIS, the particular job of criticism, is dutifully attended to in John Tasker Howard's book of beguiling popular title, "This Modern Music." For something more has to be done by a writer on the technicalities of tone than to make romantic comment and to give educational encouragement. The mechanism has to be "taken down," as watchmakers say, and expertly discussed.

That is what the author here has done. He goes about it as simply and as casually as the most hasty and impatient reader could ask. But he does get down to fundamentals and he actually shows how the wheels of modern music go round.

* * *

Mr. Howard has put out so many books on musical subjects that he knows perfectly how to approach his public and seize and maintain interest. Just as a playwright will captivate the house at the outset by propounding a philosophy that seems matter for argument but which really nobody disputes, so he starts his chapters with a subtle disquisition regarding the influence of environment on art and proceeds to assert that every kind of expression must respond to the general social movements of its time. Then, before anyone knows, he is right on the inside of such an elemental matter as dissonance.

* * *

After another glance at the doctrine of the power of world affairs over the realm of thought, he reduces musical impressionism to its elements and makes his gallery examine in actual notes a specimen pattern of Debussy's whole-tone scale. Next thing, he takes atonality and polytonality to pieces and hands the cog-wheels around. There, indeed, he does his main job and the one most wanted in these days of critical phraseology that hints at much while saying little.

If at this point he does not make everybody understand the finest details of his exposition, he at least saves many a person from continuing to misunderstand the atonal and polytonal systems of the Schönbergs and Iveses. Chief matters thus attended to, he puts through the rest of his undertaking with ease and rapidity — neo-classicism, workaday music, swing, quarter tones, tone clusters, and all. With a final word on Edgar Varèse as a composer of the future, and with a brief return to the environment philosophy, he winds up his "Guide for the Bewildered Listener," as he describes his volume in the sub-title, having succeeded, as conscientious analyst, in doing some much-needed unbewildering.

W. P. T.

Writers in Candid Portrayal

Twentieth-Century Authors, edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. $8.50.

INVALUABLE for reference libraries, interesting to everyone who wishes to be informed about the person behind the book he reads, is "Twentieth-Century Authors." It is a successor to, not merely a new edition of, "Living Authors" and "Authors Today and Yesterday," by the same hands. Both these books have been standbys on the reference shelves of public libraries. They are now out of print, and to take their place comes this new work, with all the sketches, rewritten, that appeared in the earlier volumes and a thousand additional biographies. The accounts of 1,850 writers of this century fill 1,577 pages.

Here are the men and women whose works have been published in English since 1900. With American and British authors are Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Scandinavians, Finns, and Poles, chosen not for their reputation in their own countries, but for writings that have appeared in English.

Many of the sketches were written by the authors themselves, with such additions as the editors deemed essential. In most cases they are accompanied by a portrait, and always by a bibliography of the author's work and of critical material about him. The volume has been four years in preparation.

Of special interest is the attempt to convey the personality of each author, his appearance and conspicuous characteristics as a human being as well as a writer. The tone of the sketches differs from that of many such writings in that it is not simply factual, nor is it always eulogistic. The editors' way of conveying the more realistic, less flattering information has sometimes been to quote from a critic's comment, as in Rebecca West's description of Arnold Bennett, that he was a shy man who "converted the oddities of which he was sensitive into a baroque exterior behind which he could hide." Sometimes it is the editors' own comment, as that J. M. Barrie "never grew up completely, and in his inner life became arid and stunted; but we are the gainers by his loss."

Probably everyone who consults the book will at some time be disappointed at not finding a name for which he is looking, or surprised at the inclusion of some other name. The authors can only hope, they say, that most readers will find most of the modern writers whose names they know or whose books they enjoy.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

MacArthur of Bataan, by Helen Nicolay (New York: Appleton-Century, $1.75), cursorily covers, in not too technical fashion, the career of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from student days, through experiences in the Russo-Japanese War, the Mexican trouble, and the first World War, along to his services as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy and as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and down to his battling days on Bataan and his being ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to Australia.

Continuous Performance, by Carrie Balaban (Putnam, $3.50). The biography of a noted American showman, A. J. Balaban, written by his wife, describing his development as a businessman and citizen in terms of the improvements that have marked the presentation of motion pictures during the past 40 years.

Excavations at Deir el Bahri: 1911-1931, by H. E. Winlock (Macmillan, $5). The findings of a devoted archaeologist, told in readable way as a story of search for treasure trove, even while it achieves that authoritative quality to be expected of a research project. Copiously illustrated by expedition photographs.

American Art & Antique Dealers, Mastai's Classified Directory for 1943 (Mastai). Dealers are listed according to states, in an easily-consulted form. Of added value is the presentation of early American silver marks and silversmiths, occupying 23 pages of this 275-page book.

Syrian Yankee, by Salom Rizk (Doubleday Doran, $2.75). Autobiographical sketches by an American of Syrian origin.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Noyes in Role of Prophet

The Edge of the Abyss, by Alfred Noyes. New York: Dutton. $2.

IF ANY TRACE of the old tradition remains that poets are poets and seers and nothing else, that would be dispelled by a reading of this timely and forthright book. Those of us who for several decades have derived pleasure and profit from the vigorous verse turned out in goodly volume by this eminent poet will open this book with expectancy of something virile and incisive. But in fact it exceeds our expectation in both these particulars, for not only has the author delved deeply into the background of present world conditions, but he sets forth with manly courage and conviction his considered conclusions.

The chapters dealing with the present world situation will repay careful reading, for the author strikes hammer blows at the causes which have led to this most destructive period of human history; but he deals with equal vigor with the remedies. He clearly envisions the mistakes of the past and pleads with appealing conviction as to the changes which are absolutely necessary, if we are to establish a durable peace, durable because just.

* * *

One of the chiefest errors has been the indifference of the people to the trends of society—political, industrial, commercial, and educational. The best thing in life, the opportunity to live in peace and plenty, has been sacrificed to aims that are selfish and narrow, devoid of the impetus which can be gained only through Christian devotion and the way of life which Christianity teaches.

"We begin to hear of 'Christian principles,' though all too often in circumstances which, as Mr. Hoover said recently, make the very phrase sound like a Gargantuan joke. This does not mean that the appeal to 'Christian principles' is wrong; but it does mean that those who make it are in a dilemma." And the author asks, How can we build a better and stable world when the very foundations of right belief and living "have been shattered or sneered out of existence, in the intellectual and spiritual collapse of Western civilization?" And he places great blame for this decadence upon the shoulders of those producing an impressive part of modern literature.

* * *

As the Christian conscience has been explained away by modern materialism, the ability to distinguish right and wrong has been lost, and the pagan outlook that poses right in might is in the ascendancy. Industrialism and the spirit of trade have gone to the extent that nations sell to the enemy the very weapons which are turned against their own armed forces. And the author cites an example of this in the Boer War.

Many more modern instances could be cited where an industrial nation has armed its own enemies. So far in the depth of iniquity does this spirit carry peoples and nations that the innocent are murderers for profit. American, British, and French industrialists sold arms, planes, and munitions to Germany, weapons now used in crushing the Allied Nations. Of this he makes the pertinent remark, "The cynicism of it all is criminal."

Mr. Noyes makes a strong point as to the Nazi attitude toward religion by quoting a conversation with the German Ambassador to Italy in 1938, who made it quite clear that no form of Christianity would be allowed to exist in Germany unless it was wholly subordinated to the State. In a burst of anger he had declared, "Germany will never tolerate a State within a State."

Many modern authors are taken seriously to task by Mr. Noyes because of their debased productions. He sees a definite danger to all literary excellence represented in the high standards of the past. He has no slightest sympathy with the smartness which descends to the low and vulgar and mean in order to gain public applause.

When Mencken declared that Rabelais is nearer God than Christ, he was dangerously near the edge of the abyss. And he quotes Bernard Shaw as having said that "no man who regarded Christ as an ideal was worth working with." This should, however, not be taken too seriously, as those who know Mr. Shaw intimately recognize that as a critic of human frailty he says many things which he does not actually mean. This must be understood or this "public" Shaw will be misread.

The author of "The Edge of the Abyss" performs a true service in exposing and denouncing the tendency among literary lights to deride the ideals of Christian civilization, to rehearse the low, obscene, and coarse; and especially does he decry the attitude of many eminent critics in holding up these debased pronouncements as worthy and meritorious. This is a volume of strong meat, but highly deserving of careful perusal. A. F. G.

Bidwell of Early California

John Bidwell, Prince of California Pioneers, by Rockwell D. Hunt. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers. $3.50.

IF PROFESSOR HUNT had never met General Bidwell, it is probable that he would have written a more exact, less idealized, biography. He knew the noted Californian in his later years, and came under the spell of his gentle charm. The result is a historic pageant, with the hero ever in the foreground, more than life-size, possessed of more than human virtues, lacking in none of these, apparently.

* * *

It is well that this full-length portrait of a California pioneer should be added to the weighted shelves of Californiana, for many a volume has already complimented lesser men. From other books and tales, perhaps, the student may fill the gaps there must be in this narrative, as for instance: This volume sets forth the fact that Bidwell, then an untitled clerk employed at Sutter's Fort, did not take well to Capt. John C. Frémont, leaving out entirely the thought that Captain Frémont also placed a low estimate on Bidwell. The author's estimate of Bidwell is forever high, and no other thought creeps in.

John Bidwell, born in New York State in 1819, followed the westward trail first to Ohio, then to Missouri, then on to California. He arrived in the then Mexican province of Alta California in 1841, long before the days of gold, when the entire population of the State was estimated at about 5,000.

John Bidwell's role was that of a good steward, first for Capt. John Sutter at his fort, New Helvetia, then for a time for the United States Army, then for himself and his vast Rancho del Arroyo Chico. His experience more than that of any other outstanding citizen covers the three great phases of California's history—the arcadian days of Mexican tenancy, before the discovery of gold; the fast and feverish years of the gold rush, and the years of railroad building and population expansion after "California annexed the United States."

* * *

Thrice a candidate for the Governorship of California, once a United States Representative from his home district in north central California, once a candidate for the Presidency of the United States for the Prohibition Party, honored now with his portrait on the city seal of Chico, which he founded, John Bidwell is beyond all question entitled to high place in California's hall of fame.

Beautiful Bidwell Park at Chico, with its world-famous Hooker oak tree, a 2,400-acre gift from the 26,000-acre Bidwell estate, is a monument to the penniless youth who crossed Indian-infested plains to earn wealth and fame in California. Mention in a thousand chronicles will carry his name on into the history of his chosen home.

The World of Poetry

A SERVICE has been rendered by Anne and Julian Green in presenting the first English version of poems and prose writings, "Basic Verities," by the modern French writer, Charles Péguy (New York: Pantheon Books. $2.75). The original text accompanies each translation.

Proud of his peasant origin and imbued with the importance of simplicity, Péguy, who was killed in the Battle of the Marne, in the First World War, affected no particular style. The convictions which came to him were set down in a straightforward manner, with an emphasis by constant repetition, as in the effort to impress a child; and this very lack of "style" in a way gave him style.

Starting out as an atheist, then later becoming converted to Roman Catholicism, Péguy remained throughout his career the intellectually honest philosopher and poet. His profound faith in the kindness and justice of God gives to his poetry a quality to be found in the Book of Psalms.

* * *

His respect for every kind of labor is indicated in the introduction, telling how, when his play, "Joan of Arc," was published, he insisted on having a list in the back of the book giving the names of all who had taken part in making it—printers, readers, compositors, and so forth.

Everything he did, he did profoundly. The cheats, he said, whatever their race or religion, had a "sureness in recognizing and standing by one another," and added, "If only we honest people were faithful to honesty as mediocrity is faithful to mediocrity."

His verse is free, with a broad sweep in its cadences somewhat reminiscent of Walt Whitman, and lending itself to a translation which preserves its original movement. Thirty or 40 years later, it is interesting to read, in view of current efforts at social security, his essay on destitution and poverty. He emphasizes the urgent need, before anything in the nature of equalization is sought, of abolishing destitution.

"Fraternity," he truthfully states, "obliges us to tear our fellowmen from destitution. . . . Contrarily, equality is a far less pressing duty." He cannot, he says, profess much interest in who gets the bottles of champagne, the blooded horses, or the castles in the Loire Valley, but is vitally concerned with providing all men with the real necessities, "with bread and books."

It is a stimulating experience to read this book.

* * *

Of interest to contemporary poets are various contests now open, among them one held during March by the League to Support Poetry. It is open to all poets who have a book-manuscript ready, and this should be sent, with registration fee of 50 cents and self-addressed large envelope, stamped, to the director, Miss Dorothy Hobson. The League's address is 327 West Eighteenth Street, New York City. The closing date is March 31. The president of the League is William Rose Benét. The judges are distinguished poets. One book will be selected for publication in October, on a royalty basis.

The League was founded in 1936 and publishes one book a year, publication being financed by the annual dues of $2 each received from members, who receive in return a copy of the selected book. Mr. Benét feels that the plan is the most practical thus far established for bringing out distinguished work by little-known authors on a self-supporting basis. If no manuscript is received which appears worthy of publication in the eyes of the judges, no book will be published.

The Poetry Chap Book announces the award of the $50 Albert Ralph Korn prize to Corp. Walter E. Clark, Jr., of Camp Crowder, Mo. His poem, "To a Young Man," was selected in a contest open to members of the armed forces. It will be printed in the spring number of the magazine. A good deal of Corporal Clark's work has been read over the radio. The judges were Leslie Nelson Jennings and Sydney King Russell of the editorial board of the Chap Book, and Henry Bellamann.

To speed Victory keep well-informed

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Back Stage With Celebrities

MILLIONS OF CONCERTGOERS and radio listeners are familiar with the appearances and performances of the great artists of today, but few of them know the habits of these musical characters when they sing in rehearsal.

Ever since Caruso, during one fine Metropolitan performance, slipped a hot potato into the hand of the star playing opposite him, miles of copy have been produced presenting the human and intimate side of the stage personality. Most of these items have been wrapped up in millions of words concerning "My Rise to Fame," "My Favorite Recipe," or "Yachting Is My Hobby." They have been an attempt to show the human side of the artist to the public. However, little or nothing has been revealed concerning the characteristics of these people minus the warmth and brilliance of the actual performance. But an inside look at our Tibbett and Pons while they are preparing for a public appearance is a good accounting of their general behavior and your impressions of them.

There has been an interesting opportunity to watch the characteristics of these stars during the rehearsals of the "Great Artist Series," which presents from week to week the best in vocalists and instrumentalists.

For instance, if John Charles Thomas wore a fedora while singing an aria from "Pagliacci" at the Hollywood Bowl, there would be more than one shocked music lover. But, dollars to doughnuts, when he was rehearsing that aria he wore a fedora hat. That's one of John Charles Thomas' rehearsing habits—he always wears a hat. He will make faces at the members of Donald Voorhees' 57-piece Symphonic Orchestra and is in the habit of leaning his elbows on the piano with chin in hand, rehearsing half of his selections in that manner. Charles Kullman has the same habit.

A MORE SERIOUS MOOD

Jascha Heifetz Brings Two Fiddles, Four Bows, and Catches All of the Orchestra's Mistakes

Jascha Heifetz, who claims the longest rehearsals, always wears a Russian-type smock which is full of pockets littered with resin and special gadgets. He carries two fiddles, four bows, and catches all mistakes. The orchestra men are particularly interested in this genius of the strings and stand outside of his dressing room heckling him with technical questions. He works his own scores out on the piano.

Grace Moore is a stickler against smoking. If anyone is in the studio at rehearsal, he is asked not to smoke. As with most of the artists, she knows the musicians by their first names, for they have all appeared together many times. Her husband, Val Parerra, always accompanies her to the studio to check her diction.

If Lily Pons rehearses the same day of the performance, she will have her hair done and invariably turns up in a snood. She likes to bring one of her pet dogs along and talk to it during the rest period.

Recently married Helen Jepson has no outstanding habits except knitting, which she will do at the drop of a baton.

The "wisecracker" of the series is handsome James Melton, who knows everything and everyone. He is always joking with the members of the orchestra or chorus and has at least 10 anecdotes to tell you. You can be sure most of them have to do with his collection of ancient cars or his new job at the Metropolitan Opera. On the other hand, Lawrence Tibbett never jokes. He is a very serious singer. He goes at the job of rehearsing and sticks to it. If he is singing an operatic aria, he is likely to act it out before the microphone.

Helen Traubel, "The St. Louis Walkure," is another hard-working artist. She is not inclined to talk to people until she is through with her work. She is never late to the show and never early—she gets there just on time.

In a distinct class by themselves are Oscar Levant and Alec Templeton. Mr. Levant, the information bureau of music, hunches over the piano during rehearsal and talks in curt, quick sentences. He is fascinated by the orchestrations and shows great interest in the orchestral numbers. He wears the same blue suit at the actual performance as he does at rehearsal, never evening clothes.

Alec Templeton is always accompanied by Stanley North, his "eyes," who cues him and gives instructions as to when he is to begin playing or talking. He has a very happy nature and will clap his hands when particularly pleased over a piece.

SMILES COME EASY

James Melton Is Always Ready for a Joke; Helen Traubel (Above) Admits She Likes Best to Rehearse Sitting in a Chair

SHE LIKES ODD HATS

Rise Stevens Talks Over a Change in the Score With Donald Voorhees

Would you believe there is an opera singer that likes to chew gum at rehearsal? Well, Marian Anderson does and she says she hides it in a secret place. Pleasant, jovial, and well liked, she affects picture hats and is usually worried about the timing of the program. She is one of the few artists who doesn't save her voice at rehearsal. She generally uses full range.

Rise Stevens, who has gained great popularity and who collects musical scores as a hobby, went to sleep on a couch in the dressing room between rehearsal and the actual performance. Most artists will at least eat dinner during that time, but not this artistic mezzo soprano. She, too, likes to wear big hats before the microphone.

Not that a rehearsing habit means a thing, but at least it's looking at the artist from a different angle.

MELODIES ROLL OUT

Lily Pons Likes a Rehearsing Snood Over Her Hair and John Charles Thomas Sings Pagliacci in His Favorite Fedora

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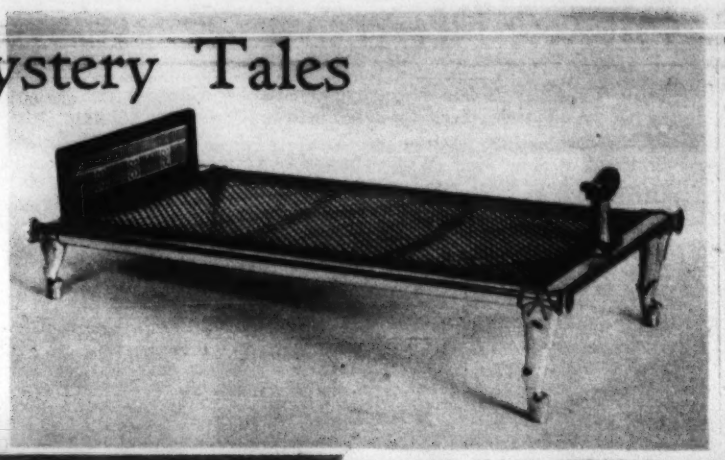
CHAIR FOR A QUEEN

Replica of the Carrying Chair Used 5,000 Years Ago by Queen Hetep-heres; the Original Is in the Cairo Museum



SHE SLEPT SWEETLY

The Queen's Gold-Cased Bed Was Not So Different in Appearance From Those of Today. The Original Was Found With Wood Crumbled Away in the Queen's Tomb

(Continued from Page 6)

in a condition of some distintegration and required tireless patience and skill to reconstruct. The mummy's absence merely added further evidence to Dr. Reisner's theory of reburial, after a plundering by Fourth Dynasty thieves, to which we shall come a little later.

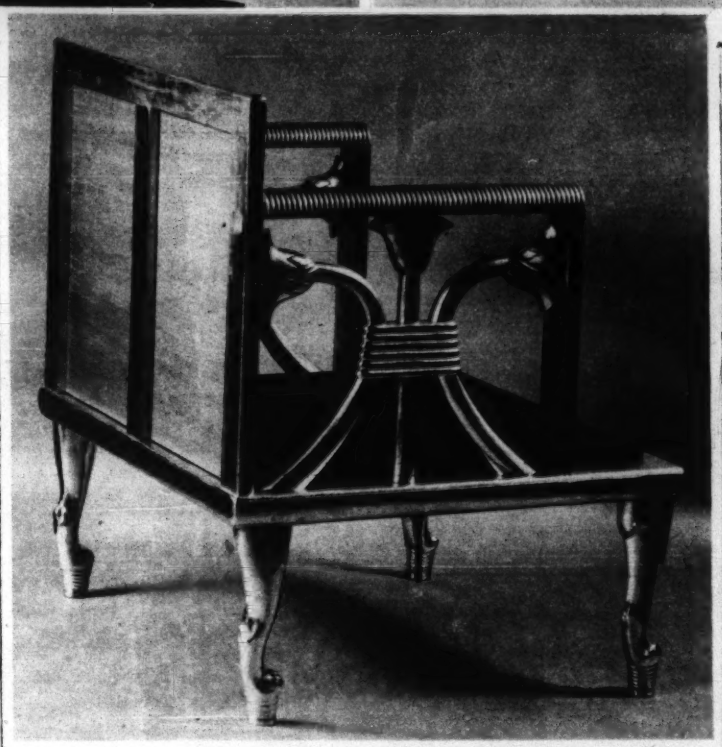
* * *

He believed that an understanding of the ancient civilization was best obtained through familiarity with the thinking and traits of the peasant population, which has remained comparatively unmixed in the villages, from the time of the Pharaohs, and he lived and worked with them for 40 years. The ruling class of Egypt has been foreign since about 700 B. C., owing to the various conquests—Persian, Greek, Roman, Mohammedan. He spoke Arabic, the modern language, fluently, and engaged families of the village people to do excavating work. One of his most trusted employees was Said Ahmed, who attached himself to the Harvard-Boston Expedition when a young boy, in 1899, to carry Dr. Reisner's camera and notebooks. He learned photography from his master and, in 1905, took on the job of photographer for the group.

It was in 1925 that the great discovery was made, when one of the workers, near the pyramid of Cheops, noticed a patch of white plaster on the scarp of a quarry. Dr. Reisner started investigation. After he removed stone packing under the plaster, a secret stairway came to light. The tearing down of another block of masonry, more plaster and nine courses of Turah limestone, and the patient digging through a shaft, eventually brought the party to a chamber 100 feet down, in which they saw the treasure now in the museum at Cairo.

* * *

From Dows Dunham, Dr. Reisner's successor as Curator of Egyptian Art, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, we received a first-hand account. For 10 years he worked with Dr. Reisner at Giza and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He was one of the first to peer into the chamber and see the alabaster sarcophagus surrounded by the gold-encased furniture which had belonged to the Queen. It did not, of course, look like furniture at a glance, though the practiced eye of the archaeologist quickly recognized loose gold rods and sheets of metal among the debris. In five millennia the wood, which was in all probability cedar of Lebanon, had crumbled away. Through the skillful work of Will A. Stewart, Mr. Dunham and their assistants, the flattened sheets of gold casing, the mass of inlays which had fallen out of decayed wood panels, the copper staples, and the gold hieroglyphs were restored to their original condition on wooden foundations like those which had held them together in



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

EGYPTIAN ARMCHAIR

This, Too, Was No Doubt Used by Queen Hetep-heres, the Mother of King Cheops. It Is of the Fourth Dynasty, Circa 3000 B. C.

the Fourth Dynasty. The gold-encased bed, carrying chair and canopy, as well as many other household objects from the chamber, went to the Cairo Museum, and copies of them are to be seen in the Museum in Boston.

* * *

From Dr. Reisner's notes we quote, concerning the loose metal parts of an armchair: "Under the arm, on each side, was a bundle of three papyrus flowers. . . . This papyrus flower decoration was the first definite indication that the owner of the tomb was not a king, for the chair of a king should have borne the flower of Upper Egypt entwined with the papyrus of Lower Egypt about the hieroglyphic sign for union."

His conclusions of the reburial of Hetep-heres followed his realization that, for one thing, the original tomb must have been at Dahshûr, close to the pyramid of her husband, Sneferuw. How long it was, his notes state, before the royal police discovered that thieves had robbed it of some of its gold treasure cannot be proved, but it could not have been many years later. The anger of the King, he adds, can be imagined, and his determination to remove what was left to a secret place. Owing to the structure of the rock, he explains, the job took longer than the workmen had planned to spend on it, and "no one dared tell the King that the chamber was unfinished." The sarcophagus was empty when they moved it, but Cheops did not know.

* * *

The looting had been gang work, and the thieves, busy in the torchlight during the night, had been surprised by some passer-by. Thus their hasty departure, leaving considerable loot behind them, and a state of disorder. "There was a hasty consultation in the chamber," says Dr. Reisner, reconstructing the scene of 5,000 years ago. The vizier made up his mind to conceal the destruction from the King. "His own life and fortunes were at stake and those of his intimate associates. After the usual formalities in approaching the 'great god,' he would have told the King that certain evil persons had attempted to violate the rest of Queen Hetep-heres, the honored mother of His Majesty, but, thanks be to Ra and to the vigilance of His Majesty's servants, they had been detected in time, had been put to the torture, had confessed, and been executed on the spot." The King would take his report for granted and permit him to carry out arrangements for the transfer to the secret tomb.

For hours at a stretch, while unraveling the mysteries of the hidden chamber, Dr. Reisner and Mr. Dunham would sit like a couple of detectives on the spot, figuring out, "if this piece here belongs over there, when that other thing collapsed it must have fallen this way, to arrive in the position in which it now is." The methods, Mr. Dunham pointed out to us, would not have been thought of 50 years ago. They included full-size photography of every square foot of floor surface before anything was moved, extra sketches by hand, and the numbering of every object, so that it could have been put back in the exact relationship in which it was found.

"Papa George," as his associates called him, may have found exciting reading among his 1,300 mystery stories, now in the possession of Harvard University, but it is doubtful if they contain any material more fascinating than his own reports.

The Aleuts Stand Alone

THE NATIVES of the desolate, fog-bound Aleutian Islands are among the least known of Uncle Sam's people.

They are not, strictly speaking, Eskimos or Indians, although they show unmistakable signs of relationship to both these stocks, say anthropologists of the Smithsonian Institution. Only during the past two decades has much scientific study been devoted to their origins or to the history of their bleak habitat before the discovery by Vitus Bering, in 1741.

Whether or not the Aleutians were an entry route into America, the islands constitute a rich hunting ground for archaeologists. The ancestors of the present peoples may have been one of the last of the migrating peoples or, according to accumulating evidence, they may have been an earlier group of migrants who were turning back to Asia again.

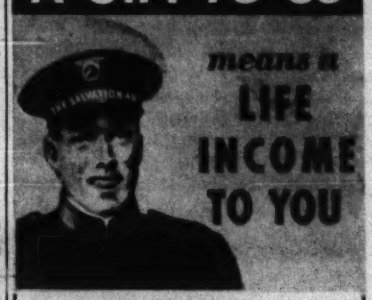
Physically, the Aleuts stand alone.

They belong to the great Mongoloid racial complex, together with all the peoples of Eastern Asia, the Eskimos, and the American Indians.

By and large, the Aleut has responded well to civilization, especially under American rule, which has been progressive and kindly. He is, Smithsonian anthropologists who have lived in Aleut communities agree, a man of fairly high intelligence. The extremely harsh life on these desolate islands for hundreds of generations has eliminated from the stock both the mentally and physically inferior strains. The Aleut of today wears modern clothes, sets a fair table, and lives in villages of fairly comfortable houses.

There have been many rumors of efforts of Japanese sealers and fishermen to corrupt him by bribery, especially with whiskey. Almost invariably, investigation has shown, these efforts have met with little success. Probably there are few more loyal Americans than these islanders who have learned to be grateful for the paternal kindliness of Uncle Sam.

A GIFT TO US



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He Blew Himself to College

When Francis Whittemore, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., couldn't find a bottle of the right shape in which to put a miniature boat, he decided to blow one for himself. He succeeded so well that he forgot all about the boat and kept right on blowing—not only bottles but jugs, goblets, vases, flowers, birds, animals, etc., etc. He's in the Army now, but at the time of his induction he was not only making a wide variety of miniatures but also pieces large enough for practical use. Some of these are copies of antiques and are exquisitely lovely.

When he started his experiments, young Whittemore was a senior in high school, consequently his working hours were more or less limited. However, he fitted up a workshop in the cellar of his home, and every minute he could snatch from studies was spent there. His equipment at first was limited—a blower to supply compressed air, a glassblower's lamp and a file to cut the glass tubing, which he purchased in crystal, white, and colors. It was in May that he started, and in June he sold his first piece, because, to his surprise, somebody wanted to buy it! In August of the same year, the Society of Arts and Crafts, seeing some of his work, invited him to become a member—a distinction seldom achieved by one so young—and the Society handles his work exclusively in Boston. By the end of that same summer, this enterprising lad was selling his wares to 16 gift shops outside of Boston.

Francis was looking forward to college and wanted, so far as possible, to be self-supporting. At the time he entered the Army, the number of shops handling his glass had greatly increased; and pieces were being sent to all parts of the country to people who had seen and ordered them while visiting in New England. A tidy sum of college expenses had been realized. At the time of his induction into the service, Francis was a sophomore at Harvard.

MELTING THE GLASS

Young Amateur Glassblower Reduces the Glass to a Consistency for Blowing

Starting with the simplest pieces and learning entirely by the trial and error method, with no instruction except what he got from books, this young artisan has, step by step, with infinite patience and skill, evolved perfectly proportioned, intricate, and decorative pieces, ranging in size all the way from a quarter of an inch to six inches high—luster, crackle ware, overlay, etc. Hollow glass stoppers for perfume bottles he grinds by hand with carborundum. These, Francis told me, are exceedingly difficult to make. "I spoiled dozens before I turned out a perfect one," said he. As I watched him work, I marveled at the infinite patience and perseverance glass blowing calls for; other requisites are precision and a fine sense of timing.

Between blowings, Francis told me some of the "tricks of the trade." "You have to mix gas and air to get a temperature high enough to melt the glass. It hasn't any special melting point but softens gradually to a molasses-like consistency. Anything can be done with it while it is in a fluid state, but you have to work fast and keep the flame properly adjusted. It can't be out of the flame longer than from 10 to 15 seconds before it hardens. When this happens, you have to start all over again if you haven't worked fast enough to accomplish what you wanted to do. And you have to know when to blow and when to stop."

When I made inquiries about some of his unusual and exquisite pieces, he replied, "Oh, many of those just happen while I am trying to get something quite different. This work is full of discoveries and surprises—that's what makes it so fascinating." Crackle ware, I learned, is made by putting hot glass into cold water, but very careful timing is required or it will break. "I broke plenty before I learned to a split second just how long it should remain in the water bath," said Francis with a smile. I watched him achieve a spiral stem on a tiny goblet—a gossamer-like thread of liquid glass applied, spiral fashion, to the plain stem; and I actually held my breath while he attached a handle to a quarter-inch-high pitcher!

Young Whittemore has plans for the future, too—plenty of them. After obtaining his college degree, which he hopes to do on his return from service, he wants to make glass blowing his life work. His dream now is to establish his own plant where full-sized pieces, as well as miniatures, will be made. And he plans to make his own glass as well; he already knows how it's done—the proper proportions of sand, potash, lead, etc. There isn't a book on glassmaking—ancient or modern—in the Boston and Cambridge libraries that this enterprising lad hasn't read. And he already talks like a veteran in the art!

Sylvia Huff

A VARIETY OF SHAPES AND SIZES

Large or Small, the Pieces This Lad Makes Are Complete to the Smallest Detail

. . Lamp of New World Learning

(Continued from Page 2)

seen by this writer just after the Rockefeller party had completed its exploratory tour.

Then there were no Spanish-language or Portuguese-language publications coming down to tell South America about North America, although the Nazis, Fascists, and Japanese were flooding the place with propaganda.

Now 425,000 copies a month of En Guardia, a handsomely printed color magazine, tell Latin America about the United States, especially its war effort.

Then there were no official United States broadcasts to Latin America—or anywhere else, for that matter. In public squares you could stand and hear fine music and subtle propaganda from Berlin and Rome. The evening promenaders listened as loudspeakers filled the tropical air.

Now the Government and the major commercial networks beam scores of programs southward, many of them to be rebroadcast in long wave over local Latin-American stations.

Then an exchange student or professor was a pioneer. Now they have gone both ways in throngs.

While these activities were bound to develop as the war crisis deepened, the Rockefeller Office has stimulated and integrated them.

* * *

There have been mistakes, and Mr. Rockefeller has strengthened himself by frankly admitting them. Take the $600,000 advertising campaign whereby he sought to spread that sum among struggling Latin-American newspapers without making a gift of it. I was in South America at the time. Full-page spreads appeared telling about wonders of the United States, and urging Latin Americans to come look-see. All but a few of them couldn't pay the travel expenses if they saved for a lifetime from their meager earnings. The advertising folly was quietly ended.

A similar Hollywoodized conception of things still weakens and wastes priceless resources. En Guardia is a lavish and effective publication in some circles. But Manuel Seoane, in the February Harper's, wishes the cost of En Guardia could be turned into a million pulp-paper editions of existing Latin-American publications that are curtailing subscription lists because of paper shortages and low finances.

Walt Disney's productions have long been favorites in South America. His trip there in person fitted in with the Rockefeller movie program. The resulting films seen by this writer are possibly acceptable to most Latin Americans, but there is nothing in "Saludos Amigos" to equal the appeal and beauty of Snow White or Pinocchio.

The general run of Hollywood films, and the over-sensationalized types of radio programs, also fall far short of the possibilities now wide open.

These defects, however, reflect the nation's heritage of apathy even more than shortcomings of the Rockefeller Office. They emphasize how deep are the differences between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon cultures that must be reconciled at least to the point of mutual tolerance, mutual respect, and mutual comprehension.

* * *

Aside from its legion of informational activities, the Rockefeller Office is working in literally hundreds of projects to improve sanitation, promote industries, diversify agriculture, increase literacy, and otherwise benefit Latin America. The cost is high, but there have been dividends.

One such return is the uncovering of Axis subversive activities functioning through American firms. This went on almost unnoticed until Mr. Rockefeller helped force it into the open.

Born in the gathering world storm, and compelled to run in fast company almost before it had learned to walk, the Co-ordinator's Office is still a gangling youngster but is making strides.

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Wanted: More Fishing Boats

WITH MEAT DAILY becoming harder to find in the markets of some sections of the country, and scheduled to be rationed soon, many housewives have been heard blithely to say, "We can do with less meat. We'll eat more fish." But is fish so plentiful that it can take up the slack? The answer is: potentially, Yes, but in point of fact, No.

That "there are as many fish in the sea as have ever been caught" is undoubtedly true. Anyway, it can't be disproved, but how to get those fish on American dinner tables is a wartime problem that is puzzling this country's fishing industry. Thanks to the rapid progress made in recent years in the filleting and quick freezing of fish to be transported by refrigerated cars, distribution can be made to practically any section of the United States with the greatest of ease. The problem is getting the fish.

The need is for equipment. A surprisingly small number of nets, Diesel engines, boats, anchors, knives, etc., would do wonders toward making more fish available for both the Army and civilian consumption. The commercial fisheries might be in a much better position than they are to help supply the nation's food needs today if they had not patriotically sent much of their valuable equipment off to war two years ago, long before the rest of the country felt the pinch of war. The country's fishing fleet was its first line of defense. When the Navy needed submarine chasers, mine sweepers, and mine layers in a hurry, did they not take half of the New England fishing fleet, as well as many of the salmon, tuna and halibut boats of the Pacific Coast?

* * *

This is reflected in the fact that Boston, the nation's largest fishing center, reported only 3,423 arrivals during the year 1942, with 176,512,400 pounds of fresh fish, as compared with 5,715 arrivals with 279,447,700 pounds during the year 1941.

Unfortunately, the fishing industry, valiant ally of present human needs that it is, had to gear itself in peacetime to produce for a nation that consumed only an estimated 17 or 18 pounds of its product per person per year. The livestock industry was producing meat to meet a per capita demand of approximately 125 to 130 pounds. Suddenly, because of Lend-Lease and military demands and squeezes caused by price ceilings, meat isn't as plentiful as it once was. Housewives look for substitutes, only to find that there is very little fish either. There could be an abundance of fish, but the food buyers have—by serving such a large percentage of meat and so little fish in normal times—placed themselves in the position of putting all their eggs in the meat basket, so to speak. Now that something has happened to the meat basket, the fishing industry, because it was not supported sufficiently to allow it to expand in normal times, is not now strong enough to carry the load.

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The crop of fish is all ready to harvest. There is no need to seed nor sow, harrow nor weed, in order to harvest this crop. The crop is already there, but the fishermen must have boats, nets, and motors in order to bring in the harvest.

It is reported that one shipyard on the East Coast is producing a 130-foot boat every 36 hours. Fishermen say that 15 of these boats turned into fishing trawlers on the New England coast would practically solve the production problem. Yet no step has been taken toward this end, nor has any move been made to return some of the fishing boats bought by the Government a year or two ago, although it is reported that the Navy is not now using them.

According to press reports, Washington keeps calling for increased production of fish to relieve the meat shortage. Even so, two

John N. Meissner Photo

FOR MEATLESS TABLES

A Herring Run, Middleboro, Mass.

fishing boats have been tied up in Gloucester for the past seven months as a result of their inability to obtain marine engines, thereby reducing by an estimated 2,500,000 pounds the amount of fish available for the nation's tables. The war is blamed for the engines not arriving, and yet the war makes their arrival more necessary if civilians are to eat as well as the Army.

The commercial fisheries, potentially a vital source of food supply, and the oldest industry in this country, feel that they have been treated like a step-child by food authorities in Washington. Recently the industry was transferred by presidential order from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture. Reports have it that politicians are now attempting to shunt it back entirely into the old Fish and Wildlife Service, a department primarily designed to protect the interests of the sport fishermen and hunters. The fishing interests insist that their activity is not a sport. The statue of the grizzled mariner at the wheel facing the Gloucester waterfront, erected in honor of the men who have gone "down to the sea in ships" and failed to return, testifies to this. The millions who saw "Captains Courageous" will remember the grim hazards of the fisherman's life there faithfully portrayed.

* * *

Another blessing that would result from increased fish production would be large quantities of valuable fertilizer now urgently needed by farmers in the "food for freedom" drive. Many commercial fisheries now fillet fish, saving precious freezer and transportation space by shipping only the edible portion. The by-product, sometimes amounting to as much as 75 per cent of the weight of the whole fish, goes into fish meal for fertilizer, which is among the most desirable of all plant foods. Remember the story of the early Pilgrims in New England who had poor success with their crops until the friendly Indians showed them how to place a codfish in the furrow under each grain of corn? After that their granaries were always well filled; in fact, filled to the point that they felt impelled to set aside a Day of Thanksgiving for their abundance.

By seeing that fishermen get an engine or two here and a few boats there, the WPB could do much to aid Mr. Wickard in his efforts to replenish the nation's rapidly dwindling food supply.

ELDON E. LINDSEY

Over the Editor's Desk

THE FLOWERS that bloom in the spring are not necessarily spring flowers. Some are hothouse plants. Some come out of gardens nursed by tender, yet expert, hands. Many bring with them the breath of the wild woods. But all, coming at a time when the last of the snows begin to melt, are refreshingly welcome, and not for their beauty alone. The flower show of today has a more serious purpose. It is designed to be a morale builder as well as a vehicle for educating a public bent on winning the war. It is a veritable compromise between fairyland and battlefield. Boston stands almost alone among major cities, as may be gathered from the article in another column, in continuing the flower show tradition in wartime.

* * *

It would be folly to leave out of the present war reckoning the part played by the RAF in softening up Axis supply centers and disorganizing U-boat bases. Rommel's hasty retreat in the desert could be traced in no small part to the obliterating of his supply lines from the air as well as the sea. Likewise, what may not Russia owe to the devastating raids of British and American bombers? The question is pertinent. Its answer may, in part, be deduced from the story on another page by MALLORY BROWNE, Chief of the Monitor's London Bureau.

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ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, whose article, "The Protestant Church and the War," helps to clear up a question upon which debate has been long and sharp, is the author of "East and West of Jordan," "Who Was This Nazarene?" and other works, and is a keen student of Bible literature and research.

* * *

JOSEPHINE RIPLEY, Monitor staff writer and author of the article, "The Circus Rides Again," which appears in another column, has just come back from Florida, where she had a preview of "The Greatest Show on Earth." In their winter quarters she found the circus people busy, adding the final touches before the show started on the road, and, incidentally, selling war bonds when they had a few moments to spare.

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PEARL STRACHAN is a frequent contributor to this magazine. She is a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor and has written on a wide variety of topics, based upon her own observations and upon knowledge gained at home and abroad. Her article in this issue concerns the archaeological discoveries of Dr. George A. Reisner.

* * *

There is an organization in Washington which is doing valuable work in an effort to deepen the current of mutual understanding between the Americas—the Rockefeller Office for the Coordination of Inter-American Affairs. ROLAND HALL SHARP, Monitor specialist in Latin-American affairs, shows how, by the numerous activities of the organization, the inner strength of the Western Hemisphere is being built up.

W. W. C.

1. "Come on, get up," said the alarm clock plaintively. "Big day ahead. And there's a treat in the kitchen—"

2. "There's delicious Sanka Coffee a-brewing and you'd better hurry or you won't get any—"

3. "Ah, I knew you wouldn't miss that swell 97%-caffein-free coffee. Nothing like it to start the day off—"

4. "Yes, ladies and gentlemen, have Sanka Coffee at home or in restaurants. It's not a stimulant, but it *is* fine coffee!"

MEMO:

If you don't drink coffee, *because it contains caffein, why not use your coffee ration stub for a real treat—SANKA COFFEE? It's not a stimulant—97% of the caffein has been removed!*

SANKA COFFEE

REAL Coffee—but not a stimulant!
97% caffein-free

BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Honored for Its Part in Developing Inter-American Relations

The Christian Science Monitor has been awarded the Maria Moors Cabot Prize for the advancement of international friendship by a newspaper in the Western Hemisphere. This is the first time that a newspaper published in the United States has been so honored.

The award was bestowed on December 9, 1942, by the Trustees of Columbia University through the agency of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, a prominent industrialist, established the endowment under which such awards have been given since 1939. It constitutes the only international journalism prize.

The award climaxes thirty-four years of sympathetic, continuous, and realistic activity by the Monitor in promoting understanding among the American republics. The Christian Science Monitor since its founding has been a global educator and a pioneer in reporting affairs in Latin America. It has devoted more space proportionally to that part of the Americas than any other English-language newspaper published outside the southern countries.

Animated by the constructive desire to develop friendship in the Western Hemisphere, the Monitor has built upon a foundation for editorial and news policies laid in its first issue, November 25, 1908. As early as 1912, two full pages were set aside each week for important news from Latin America.

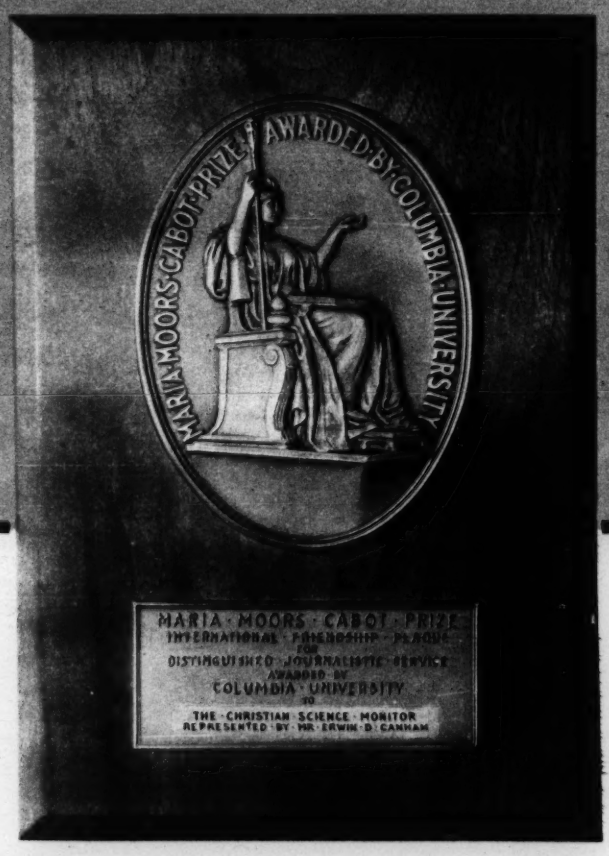
A special correspondent of the Monitor in 1913—twenty-eight years before Japan launched its attack against the Western Hemisphere—dispatched a warning about Japanese penetration in South America. In 1938 another special Monitor correspondent wrote a series of articles exposing Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese attempts to undermine Latin America from within.

The Monitor has also played an important part in the preparation of short-wave radiocast news directed to South America.

It is with a deep sense of obligation to the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and the cause of inter-American relations, that the Monitor will continue those activities which have already brought it the recognition of the Maria Moors Cabot Prize award.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER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